FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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no act
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Oct. 29 -47

TELETYPE

CONF WASH 28 AND CHICAGO 3 FROM NEW YORK 29 9-08 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. BUREAU

CONF. INFT.

REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER NEW YORK SHOULD HAVE INFORMANT [redacted] PROCEED TO CHICAGO TO CONTACT [redacted] BELMONT HOTEL, FOR PURPOSE OF SECURING WHATEVER INFO [redacted] MAY HAVE IN LINE WITH [redacted] TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH [redacted] ON [redacted]

b7D

SCHEIDT

RECORDED
INDEXED 58- -101

memo Rosen
11-1-47
EdM

109

cc: Mr McCabe

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SPSalcn
361586

2 NOV 14 1947

HOLD

Transmitted

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: October 29, 1947

FROM : F. H. Schmidt

Call 5:45 P.M.

36601

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC R. J. Lynch, New York Division, advised that Confidential Informant [redacted] had been in long distance conversation with one [redacted] at his residence at [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, at 11 A.M., Eastern Standard Time, October 26, 1947. They had previously discussed [redacted] et al. [redacted] believes [redacted] in all probability knows considerable of the details and arrangements but he cannot obtain this telephonically. Mr. Lynch inquired if the Bureau desired this informant to go to Chicago to see [redacted] personal. He is sending a teletype to the Bureau setting out the above information.

b7D

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58-2000-102

F B I

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2 NOV 14 1947

EX-32

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: November 6, 1947

FROM : J. F. Carroll

58720

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

EVANS

Pursuant to the request of the Attorney General that Assistant Attorney General Caudle and Acting The Assistant to the Attorney General Peyton Ford be interviewed with reference to the information set forth concerning them in the Bureau's memorandum to the Attorney General on October 29, 1947, I separately contacted Messrs. Caudle and Ford in their respective offices. Caudle was interviewed on the afternoon of November 4, 1947, and Ford on November 5, 1947.

The results of these interviews are set forth in full in the attached memorandum to the Attorney General.

It will be noted that Mr. Caudle in discussing the entry of the nol-pros of the mail fraud indictment referred to Departmental Circular No. 1847, Supplement No. 1, dated May 9, 1945, which was directed to United States Attorneys by the then Attorney General Francis Biddle. A copy of this circular is attached. Briefly, this circular provides that United States Attorneys, in instances where a defendant under an indictment is incarcerated on other charges, shall proceed to trial without unreasonable delay through use of a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum; or in the alternative, if the circumstances warrant, shall take prompt steps seeking the dismissal of the indictment.

This circular mentions that the Constitution affords every defendant the right to a speedy and public trial and that it has been the Department's consistent position that a defendant serving a sentence is not deprived of that right.

The Departmental Circular of May 9, 1945, generally reiterates instructions contained in Circular No. 1847, dated July 21, 1927, which was issued by the then Acting Attorney General William D. Mitchell. A copy of this latter circular is also attached.

INDEXED 58-720-103

In evaluating the significance of the circulars mentioned, it may be relevant to recall at this time that Boris Kostelanetz, when interviewed by Bureau agents on September 29, 1947, advised that shortly after the conviction of the subjects in December, 1943, on the anti-racketeering charge, he and the attorneys for the defense met in the chambers of Judge John C. Knox with regard to the pending mail fraud indictment. Kostelanetz advised that he moved for an immediate trial, being of the opinion that the defense attorneys would plead the defendants guilty to the mail fraud indictment in order to avail them of the benefit of a probable concurrent sentence. However, defense counsel argued against an immediate trial, and the Judge allowed the request of the defense attorneys and the case was marked off the calendar.

69 JAN 5

ACTION TAKEN: The attached memorandum to the Attorney General advises him of the results of the requested interviews with Messrs. Caudle and Ford.

Attachment JFC:ers

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington 25, D. C.

58721

May 9, 1945

IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 SPSC/CM

CIRCULAR NO. 1847
Supplement No. 1

TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS:

Subject: Speedy trial of defendants serving sentences.

Summaries of reports of cases pending more than two years show that in nearly every district one or more cases are pending because the defendants are currently serving other sentences. This presents a recurring problem which has given the Department considerable concern. The Constitution affords every defendant the right to a speedy and public trial, and it has been the Department's consistent position that a defendant serving a sentence is not deprived of that right. Failure of a defendant serving a sentence to demand trial on a pending indictment does not constitute a waiver by him of his right to a speedy trial.

Unreasonable delay in bringing such defendants to trial often results in serious prejudice to them. The detainer which is invariably placed against a prisoner by reasons of an outstanding charge or indictment subjects him to certain institutional restrictions and disadvantages and prevents him from being considered for parole. If prosecution on the outstanding indictment is delayed until after a defendant is eligible for conditional release and a consecutive sentence is then imposed, he loses the benefit of aggregated good time under 18 U.S.C. 710, which he would receive if he were tried and convicted while still in prison under the first sentence.

United States Attorneys should not postpone the prosecution of defendants on outstanding indictments merely because they are presently serving sentences, but should take the initiative in bringing such cases to trial. Where a defendant is incarcerated in a federal penal institution a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum should be obtained for his production at the trial. Such writ is addressed to the warden who has actual custody of the prisoner and to the United States Marshal of the district where trial will take place. The writ must be executed by the Marshal to whom it is addressed unless contrary procedure is authorized by the Department. Where the prisoner is incarcerated in a state institution the consent of the state authorities should be sought to have him produced under a similar writ solely for the purpose of federal trial, with the understanding that he will be returned immediately upon its conclusion. In most cases no difficulty is encountered in this respect because of the reciprocal understanding between the federal government and state authorities. The latter rarely care to produce a prisoner under state guard and are usually willing to release him into the custody of the United States Marshal under the writ.

5 ENCLOSURE - 103

58722

In any case where the United States Attorney feels that because of the expense of producing a defendant for trial or because the defendant has already been adequately punished, or for similar reasons, further prosecution is not warranted or worthwhile, steps should be immediately taken for the dismissal of the pending indictments, in accordance with established procedures.

FRANCIS BIDDLE

Attorney General

58723

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

July 21, 1927.

CIRCULAR NO. 1847

TO ALL UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS:

The attention of the Department has been called to a situation which is causing considerable inconvenience to various District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeal. Numerous petitions for writs of habeas corpus and mandamus have been filed by convicts incarcerated in the several United States penitentiaries to obtain speedy trials under additional indictments charging different offenses pending against them in other districts. In some instances the petition for a writ of habeas corpus has been filed in the district in which such additional indictment is pending, and in others the petition has been filed in the district in which the defendant is incarcerated.

The courts have held that a convict undergoing imprisonment is nevertheless entitled, under the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution, to a speedy trial on another indictment pending against him for a different offense. Moreover, a long delay may result in the loss of witnesses for the accused as well as the Government, and the importance of this consideration is not lessened by the fact

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that the defendant is serving a sentence in the penitentiary for another crime.

When you receive a request from a defendant incarcerated in the penitentiary for a trial on an indictment pending in your district charging a different offense, it is requested that you consider whether the evidence available reasonably indicates that a successful prosecution may be had. If so, you should ascertain when the case may be set down for trial, and reasonably file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum directed to the warden of the penitentiary in which the defendant is incarcerated, to be returnable upon the date set for trial. If the evidence available does not warrant prosecution, the usual request for authority to dismiss the indictment should be made to the Department.

Where the defendant actually files in the district where the indictment is pending a petition for a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum, the United States Attorney should follow the procedure outlined above, informing the court upon argument of a rule to show cause or in the return to the writ, as the case may be, of the steps taken and the course which he intends to pursue in disposing of the pending indictment. The court will then be in a position to make an appropriate order with reference to the defendant's petition.

If the petition of the defendant is filed in the district in which he is incarcerated, the United States Attorney for that district shall request sufficient time in which to apprise the United States Attorney of the district in which the indictment is pending of the action taken. The latter shall consider the facts and take such action as may be warranted under the principles outlined, advising the United States Attorney in the district in which the petition is filed as soon as possible of the course to be pursued. Thereupon, the court shall be informed of the steps contemplated, in order that the petition may be properly disposed of in the light of such facts.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM D. MITCHELL,

Acting Attorney General.

RD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: November 4, 1947

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

During the investigation in this matter it was ascertained that Daniel Dillon, an attorney in the Veterans Affairs Section, Claims Division, Department of Justice, is a brother of Paul Dillon, the St. Louis Attorney who figured prominently in this case. By Memorandum dated October 25, 1947, the Attorney General was advised of the relationship between Daniel Dillon and Paul Dillon for his information. Upon receipt of the Bureau's memorandum by the Attorney General he commented as follows: "Dan Dillon has been in the Department since before I came in 1937. If you have any leads showing Dan Dillon took any action in the matter be certain to investigate them."

You may be interested to know that there was no information developed during our investigation of this matter which would tend to implicate Daniel Dillon in the alleged irregularities. The Bureau has not, therefore, conducted any investigation of Daniel Dillon and none is anticipated.

A memorandum for the Attorney General is attached.

Attachment

WHC/rh

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RECORDED & INDEXED

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The Attorney General PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL November 5, 1947

RECORDED

104

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

With respect to your comment on my memorandum of October 25, 1947, in this matter, you are advised that during the investigation in this case no information was received which would indicate that Daniel Dillon was involved in the alleged irregularities. This Bureau has not, therefore, conducted any investigation of Dillon and none is anticipated at this time.

My memorandum to you of October 25, 1947, is returned herewith.

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 a/cn
ON 2/16/95

WHC:KLW

DEPT OF JUS
B I

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7:30 PM
DATE 11-5-47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

69 JAN 5 1948

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RECEIVED
DIRECTOR
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The Attorney General PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL November 12, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Reference is made to my memorandum of November 3, 1947, summarizing the information obtained in interview with Joe Bruno of New York City.

There is attached hereto an investigative report submitted by Special Agent Charles A. Donelan, dated November 6, 1947, at New York, wherein the interview with Joe Bruno is reported in detail.

Enclosure

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58-2000

CAE:KLW

NOV 12 1947
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 6:05 PM
DATE 11-12-47
BY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: November 6, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, etal; BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER

There is attached a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of November 5, 1947 with regard to the captioned matter, for the information of the Bureau.

MG
Encl.

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34 NOV 19 1947

69 JAN 5 1948

PHONE RECORDS TO BE STUDIED IN PAROLE QUIZ

Busbey Seeks Facts on Speedy Release

BY JAMES DOHERTY

Rep. Fred E. Busbey [Rep., Ill.] yesterday asked the telephone company for a series of records showing the time of numerous long distance conversations concerning the federal paroles granted last August to Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Phil D'Andrea and Charles Gioe, top-ranking members of the Capone gang. He said he wanted to establish the hurry-up features of the release program after some one in Washington had given the word that it would be "safe" to free the notorious criminals.

Busbey said he was acting on information that the Washington office of the parole board ordered the release of the gangsters before the Chicago office received a letter asking for verification and approval of the parole plans.

No Time to Investigate

The Chicago parole authorities, under C. W. Fisher, he pointed out, had not been given time to investigate any of the persons connected with the paroles, or to prepare for the appearance here of the four convicts who were termed most unwelcome by Police Commissioner Prendergast.

"I think it is important to the investigation being made by the congressional committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Clare Hoffman of Allegan, Mich., that we establish the chronology of the important events of the granting of the paroles," Busbey declared.

"The parole officer at the Leavenworth prison telephoned the Chicago parole office and asked full speed ahead in expediting the proceedings. We want to know why. The committee should have a record of all calls to the prison from Washington, from the prison to Chicago, and of the talks between parole officials in Chicago and Washington."

Confers with Fisher

Congressman Busbey has been holding conferences with Parole Chief Fisher here for several days, he revealed. When finished here he will devote his attention to reports of events in Dallas, Tex., that may have a bearing on the paroles, he said.

"Another feature of the inquiry concerns the settlement of the government's claim for income taxes against Ricca and Campagna, and the source of the money used to pay them a few days before the election of November, 1946," Busbey said.

"We will want to know the connection between the income tax evasion case against Mike Potson [formerly a Capone gangster and manager of Colosimo's cafe at 2126 S. Wabash av.] and the paroles given Ricca and the others."

No Complaint on Hoover

Busbey said he had no complaint about the assistance given the congressional committee by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the federal bureau of investigation. A statement in which he commented on the activities of Hoover's aids in not interviewing Atty. Maury Hughes of Dallas was no reflection on Hoover, he said.

In speaking of the government agents' "boss who is a close friend of Attorney Hughes," he was referring to Atty. Gen. Clark, and not to Hoover, Busbey explained.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

Nov 5, 1947

ENCLOSURE

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34 NOV 19 1947

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: November 5, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

For the information of the Bureau, there are enclosed clippings from the Chicago Tribune on November 3 and 4, 1947, regarding the captioned case.

Encs. (2)

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34 NOV 19 1947

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69 JAN 5 1948

LAWYER'S ROLE PROVES PUZZLE IN PAROLES QUIZ

Texan Attorney for Gang Underling, He Says

BY JAMES DOHERTY

Rep. Fred E. Busbey [R., Ill.], who has been taking part in a congressional investigation of federal paroles granted four notorious Capone gangsters, said he was baffled yesterday as to the status of Atty. Maury Hughes of Dallas, Tex. Busbey was trying to determine the relationship of Hughes, described by Dallas newspaper man as a "close friend of President Truman, Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark, and United States Sen. Tom Connally," with Mike [The Greek] Potson, a Capone underling now awaiting trial on an income tax cheating charge.

Hughes, whose law offices in Dallas are in the same building as the private law offices of Atty. Gen. Clark, said he was Potson's lawyer, but had nothing to do with the paroles given to Potson's gang bosses.

Potson, who managed Colosimo's cafe, 2126 S. Wabash av., after graduating from Al Capone's bootleg gang, said Hughes is not his lawyer and that Hughes asked too much money to defend him in the case involving nonpayment of a tax on $162,000 of income.

Busbey Seeks Answer

Rep. Busbey sought to learn why Potson sent to Texas for Atty. Gen. Clark's neighbor to defend him, he explained, when it was learned FBI agents had asked about a rumored meeting in Dallas over the paroles given to the Chicago gangsters, Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Phil D'Andrea, and Charles Gioe.

Hughes was interviewed in Dallas by a newspaper man. The lawyer was asked:

"Did you represent Ricca, D'Andrea, Gioe, and Campagna in getting paroles from federal prison last August?"

Hughes answered: "I know nothing regarding their paroles. I was not instrumental directly or indirectly in securing these paroles and have never asked for parole of any other convict."

Hughes Gives Explanation

The questioning then continued:

Q.—Have you represented any other Chicago criminals besides Mike Potson? A.—My investigation shows that Mike Potson is not a criminal and never has been a criminal. When the judge and jury pass on his case Jan. 3 the verdict will be the answer to that question. I have never before represented any person in Chicago charged with crime, altho I have appeared in several civil cases. I was employed in this case by Mike Potson in person. He has had other Chicago lawyers and desired to have some one outside of Chicago represent him. My representation of Potson has been before Judge Phillip L. Sullivan in Chicago where I made three arguments on legal questions involved. As to why he hired me, I trust it was because he believed I was a good lawyer. But I do represent him and have been paid a fee by him.

Denies Having Interviews

Q.—Have you been interviewed by the FBI relative to meetings supposed to have been held in Dallas regarding parole of Chicago Capone gang members? A.—I have never been interviewed by the FBI regarding the alleged gang members. I have never had an interview with any gang member in Dallas and if later interviewed by any official committee I will so state.

Rep. Busbey was mytified when told that Potson, who now owns a Hollywood estate next to that of Bud Abbott, movie and radio comic, had this to say:

"Hughes is not my lawyer; he hasn't been, either. I don't care what any one says. Hughes wanted too much money to represent me so I hired George Callaghan. I've known Hughes a long time and I know lots of other people he knows."

Potson's case was continued to Jan. 3 by Judge Philip L. Sullivan upon representations by Atty. Callaghan and a physician that he was too ill to stand trial last month.

"We'll try to get the truth about all this when we get our committee hearings resumed in Washington," said Cong. Busbey.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

Nov 2, 1947

58-2000-107

ENCLOSURE

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PAROLE PROBERS TO ASK QUIZ OF TEXAS LAWYER

BY JAMES DOHERTY

The federal bureau of investigation will be requested to interview Atty. Maury Hughes of Dallas, Tex., close friend of Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark, regarding the federal paroles given Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Charles Gioe, and Phil D'Andrea, notorious Chicago gangsters, after Clark's office had dismissed an indictment to make them eligible for parole, Rep. Fred E. Busbey [R., Ill.] said yesterday.

Busbey said he was surprised at a statement of Hughes that he had not been asked by FBI agents whether any persons connected with the paroling of the Chicago gangsters had called on him in Dallas.

It was known that the federal agents had investigated in the opposite direction — whether Chicagoans had gone to see Hughes in Dallas to discuss parole possibilities, Busbey said.

Wants Truth About Paroles

"I don't know why the inquiry shouldn't be directed both ways," Busbey stated. "I asked J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau, to assist the members of the congressional committee in getting the truth about the paroles.

"The congressional committee will, no doubt, call Hughes as a witness. We want to know why he was hired to represent Mike Potson, supposedly an employe of the syndicate reputed to have been controled by the men who received paroles from the government last Aug. 14.

Who Hired Hughes?

"Potson says he didn't hire Hughes. Hughes said he was hired and paid. I believe it is a matter of court record that Hughes did appear before U. S. Judge Philip L. Sullivan on several occasions in Potson's behalf.

"But if Potson didn't hire Hughes, the FBI ought to find out who did hire him. If Potson isn't paying him, the FBI agents ought to find out who is paying him, even tho he is a pal of the friend of their boss, Hoover. If he was hired for a different purpose, that fact ought to be developed."

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

Nov 4, 1947

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58-2000-107

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: November 1, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

For the information of the Bureau there are transmitted herewith clippings from the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Sun dated October 31, 1947, with regard to the captioned matter.

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69 JAN 5 1948

BUSBEY DEFIES CLARK VERDICT IN PAROLE CASE

Congress to Decide Facts, He Says

BY JAMES DOHERTY

Rep. Fred E. Busbey [R., Ill.] disagreed yesterday with United States Atty. Gen. Clark over Clark's statement earlier in the day that there was "nothing wrong" with the paroles given to Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Charles Gioe, and Phil D'Andrea, top members of the old Capone gang. Busbey said that Clark is in no position to whitewash any one else "because Clark is under investigation, too."

A congressional committee headed by Rep. Hoffman [R., Mich.] and of which Busbey is a member, has been conducting an inquiry since the four, who were convicted of extorting a million dollars from the moving picture industry and sentenced to 10 years in prison, were released last Aug. 14. They had served only three and one-third years, and it was rumored they had paid a large sum—congressmen said it was reported to be $250,000 or more—for their freedom.

Clark Cites FBI Report

Clark, in a press conference in Washington, said the inquiry being made by the federal bureau of investigation had disclosed "no evidence of money being paid."

The attorney general said he had received a preliminary report from the FBI and planned to give some of the facts to Rep. Hoffman soon. He said this did not mean he would turn over the text of the reports, because they contain confidential information. He added, however, that "nothing wrong" had been found.

"Mr. Clark is in a great hurry to proclaim his own innocence, as well as the innocence of all others involved," said Busbey. "It is not for him to say 'nothing wrong' has been found. When the congressional committee concludes its inquiry we will determine whether there was 'nothing wrong' or whether there was plenty wrong.

Congress, Not FBI, to Decide

"The attorney general is the superior of Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI. Our congressional committee asked the help of the FBI on certain phases of the inquiry—not to have it render a verdict clearing the parole board, the administration, and every one else concerned.

"If the attorney general has in mind suppressing the report of the FBI he will get some opposition from congress. He should remember that the paroles would not have been granted had he not paved the way for the freedom of the four Chicago convicts by dismissing another indictment against them in New York. Congress will determine whether there was 'nothing wrong' about the action."

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
Oct 31, 1947

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58-2000-108

ENCLOSURE

FBI Finds No Graft In Gangster Paroles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (U.P.).—Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark said today that so far an Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiry into the parole of four former Chicago gangsters in August has disclosed "no evidence of money being paid."

He said that the FBI investigation is nearly completed and that he hopes soon to report the findings to Rep. Hoffman (R-Mich.), chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

CHICAGO SUN

Oct 31, 1947

58-2000-108

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 2/16/93 BY SP5CA/CK

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: October 31, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

For the information of the Bureau there are attached hereto clippings from the Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Tribune of October 30, 1947.

MG
Encs.

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C. A. Evans
J. [illegible]

69 JAN 5 1948

F.B.I. Puts O.K. on Gang Parole

From Our Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON—The preliminary F.B.I. report on its investigation of the paroles given four Capone gangsters shows "nothing wrong," Attorney General Clark said today.

He added, however, that the F.B.I. has not yet finished its inquiry. The final report, he said, is expected from J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. chief, within a few days.

* * *

CLARK declared that he will give the congressional committee which has been probing the paroles all the information in the F.B.I. reports.

That does not mean he will turn over the text of the reports to the committee, since they contain confidential information such as sources, Clark added.

But he promised to pass on the other material to Representative Hoffman (Rep., Mich.), committee chairman, when the latter returns to Washington next week.

* * *

"I WILL co-operate completely with the committee and anything criminal discovered in the case will be prosecuted," Clark said.

Asked whether the inquiry so far showed money had been paid anyone for the paroles, he replied: "So far, none."

He then was asked whether any other gangsters were involved. To this he said, "No, no known ones."

* * *

THE PAROLED gangsters are Louis "Little New York" Campagna, Charles "Cherry Nose" Gioe, Paul "The Waiter" Delucia alias Ricca, and Philip D'Andrea.

Sentenced to 10 years for a $1,000,000 extortion of movie magnates, they were freed last September after serving only a [illegible] of their terms.

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DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alcw

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Oct 30, 1947

56-2000-109

ENCLOSURE

LAWYER FIGURE IN PAROLE QUIZ DENIES ANY AID

Bulger Says Work Ended with Trial

BY JAMES DOHERTY

One of the "mystery lawyers" in the Capone gang parole case being investigated by a congressional committee stepped into the open yesterday and granted an interview. He is Atty. Joseph Imburgio Bulger, who has offices at 139 N. Clark st., and is supreme president of the Italo-American National union.

Bulger's name was brought to the attention of the committee of which Rep. Clare Hoffman [R., Mich.] is chairman, by Atty. Eugene Bernstein at hearings in Chicago last month. Bernstein, a 24th ward Democratic leader, said it was thru Bulger that he met Tony Accardo, gang boss while higherups were in prison, and it was admitted that Accardo visited Paul Ricca, top gangster, in prison by identifying himself as Atty. Joseph I. Bulger of Chicago.

Hughes' Role Undisclosed

The other lawyer whose connection with the parole investigation is still unknown to the public is Maury Hughes of Dallas, Texas, neighbor and close friend of U. S. Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark. He is now listed as chief of c[illegible]e counsel f[illegible] Mike [The Greek] Potson, former Capone aid and [illegible]anager of Colosimo's cafe who is [illegible]rged with income tax evasion.

"It is true that Bernstein called me about Paul Ricca's income tax matter," said Bulger, "and that I sent Accardo to see him. I knew nothing about Ricca's income, or about the gambling income of any of the others sentenced with Ricca.

"In the two years I was mayor of Melrose Park there was no gambling in my town, no disorderly houses, no racketeering. It is not true that I had trouble with the Capone gang over gambling then. I quit as mayor to study law, and in the New York trial at which Ricca was convicted I represented Phil D'Andrea [one of those whose parole is under question] and Francis Maritote [brother-in-law of Al Capone, and not yet paroled]. After they went to prison I had nothing more to do with them. [Those paroled in addition to Ricca and D'Andrea were Charles Gioe and Louis Campagna.]

Denies Any Connection

"I had nothing to do with their paroles. I didn't authorize Accardo to use my name in getting into prison to see Ricca.

"Ricca has nothing to do with the Italo-American National union, which was formerly known as the Unione Siciliana. It is a fraternal insurance company. It is not a political organization, and is not used politically.

"I didn't hire Atty. George Callaghan to represent my brother, Lawrence Imburgio, who was subpenaed as a witness in the New York trial. It was my brother's wife who hired Callaghan. I do not know Atty. Hughes."

Callaghan said yesterday he was hired as local counsel for Potson by Potson himself. Potson had previously hired Hughes, Callaghan stated.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

Oct 30, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alm

58-2000-109

ENCLOSURE

The Attorney General PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL November 17, 1947

Director, FBI

RECORDED 58-2000-109

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

I wish to call to your attention newspaper publicity which has appeared in connection with the captioned case at Chicago.

The following statements attributed to you were published in the Chicago newspapers on October 30 and 31, 1947. These articles were date lined October 30, 1947, at Washington, and you are reported to have stated there was "nothing wrong" with the paroles given the subjects in this case and that the inquiry disclosed "no evidence of money being paid". These same dispatches also indicated that you would make available to the Congressional Committee, which has been conducting an inquiry in this matter, information appearing in the reports of this Bureau, but that the reports themselves would not be turned over to the Committee.

An article written by James Doherty was published in the Chicago Daily Tribune, which newspaper has been devoting much space to this case, on October 31, 1947. It is noted that Doherty was interviewed by this Bureau early in the investigation of this case since Doherty was, according to Congressman Fred Busbey, his sole source of information of allegations of bribery and other irregularities in this matter.

Doherty's article quotes Congressman Busbey to the effect that the Attorney General was in a great hurry to proclaim his innocence, as well as the innocence of all others involved, and that it was up to the Congressional Committee to conclude whether there was anything wrong. A statement is also attributed to Busbey to the effect that the Congressional Committee asked the help of the FBI on certain phases of the inquiry - "not to have it render a verdict clearing the Parole Board, the administration and everyone else". Congressman Busbey also stated, according to this newspaper article, that if the Attorney General suppressed the FBI report he would get opposition from Congress.

A subsequent article, likewise written by Doherty, was published in the Chicago Daily Tribune on November 3, 1947. In this article Busbey is reported to have said he was baffled as to the status of Attorney Maury Hughes of Dallas, Texas. This article contained, in question and answer form, an interview with Hughes conducted in Dallas by an unnamed newspaper man.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

58-2000
CAE:KLW

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:40 PM
DATE 11-18-47
BY

The Attorney General

In this interview Hughes denied he had ever been questioned by the FBI relative to meetings supposedly held in Dallas regarding the parole of the subjects of this case. It is noted that Hughes was actually interviewed by the Bureau in connection with this case on October 7, 1947, in Washington. The interview, however, did not concern any meeting in Dallas since no allegation of such a meeting has ever been received by this Bureau. Hughes was questioned thoroughly as to his connection with this case.

The following day on November 4 another article by Doherty was published in the Chicago Daily Tribune, which pursued Hughes' connection with this case further. In this article Congressman Busbey is quoted as saying that the FBI Agents ought to find out who is paying Hughes, "even though he is a pal of the friend of their boss, Hoover". On the following day, November 5, 1947, Congressman Busbey was again quoted in Doherty's article in the Chicago Daily Tribune. This newspaper article, under a subheading, "No Complaint on Hoover", quotes Busbey as stating that his original comment relative to Maury Hughes not being interviewed was no reflection on Hoover and that his statement that the Agents' "boss who is a close friend of Hughes" was a reference to Attorney General Clark and not to Hoover.

The above facts with reference to the newspaper publicity accorded this case are being furnished for your information and no action is being taken by this Bureau in the absence of a request from you.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 5 1947

TELETYPE

Rec'd 8:30 pm
no action
SRC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 25 AND CHICAGO 2 FROM NEW YORK 5 6-53 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

ATTENTION ASST. DIRECTOR ROSEN..

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. JOE BRUNO INTERVIEWED TODAY. DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE WHATSOEVER OF ALL FIVE SUBJECTS AND THEIR PAROLE EXCEPT WHAT HE HAS READ IN NEWSPAPERS. HAS NEVER MET AND NEVER HEARD OF MRS. PAUL DE LUCIA. HAS NEVER SEEN SENATOR BYRD OR HEARD OF LATTER EVER BEING AT WESTWOOD SUPPER CLUB. HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF ANY CLOSED PARTY AT LATTER PLACE EXCEPT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED SPERANZA-S CHRISTENING PARTY. RUC REPORT FOLLOWS.

SCHEIDT

McCabe advised
Mr. Carroll
Memo for Mr. McCabe
11-7-47

RECORDED
EX-108 58-2000-110
INDEXED
F B I
15 NOV 15 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CA/CW

HOLD

#Trans. to Cgo.

TWO COPIES WFO

The Attorney General

November 7, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases; et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

EX-108
RECORDED

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of November 3, 1947, wherein information was set forth concerning an incident which allegedly occurred in February, 1944, at the Westwood Supper Club near Richmond, Virginia. You were advised that all individuals alleged to have knowledge concerning this matter had been interviewed with the exception of one Joe Bruno of New York City.

Joe Bruno has now been interviewed. He denied having any knowledge whatsoever concerning either the subjects of this case or their parole with the exception of that which he obtained from reading the newspapers. He maintained that he has never met nor heard of Mrs. Paul De Lucia who, it will be recalled, was alleged to have been present at the Westwood Supper Club with Bruno at the time of the alleged incident. Bruno also advised that he has never seen Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, nor has he ever heard of the Senator's being present at the Westwood Supper Club at any time. The only closed party he recalls having been given at the Westwood Supper Club was a christening celebration held there in September, 1943, which was of course prior to the time De Lucia and his associates were convicted.

Our investigation of this matter has now been concluded.

CLASSIFIED BY SP5 CL/CA
2/16/95

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:30
DATE 11-8-47
BY

NOV 7 7 15 PM '47
RECEIVED ADMINISTRATOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 7 8 25 PM '47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Lid
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Lee
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JEC:MMC

69 JAN 5 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: September 18, 1947

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA
CHARLES GIOE
PHILLIP D'ANDREA
PAUL DE LUCIA, alias Paul Ricca
JOHN ROSELLI
BRIBERY

58718

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The U. S. Board of Parole files which were loaned to the Bureau for review in connection with this investigation were returned to Chairman Daniel M. Lyons, U.S. Board of Parole, HOLC Building, Washington, D. C. at 10:00 AM today by Special Agent Frank L. Price.

Judge Rogers, member of the U.S. Board of Parole, from whom the files were originally obtained, was first telephonically contacted and it was his desire that the files be returned personally to Mr. Lyons. A receipt showing return of these files was obtained.

Mr. Lyons stated that he was contacted yesterday by Mr. James Dorherty, reporter for the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Lyons stated that considerable pressure was being brought to bear on the Board of Parole in this case, particularly by that newspaper.

Mr. Lyons stated that for the Bureau's information the U.S. Board of Parole at the time action was taken in the above captioned case consisted of the following members:

T. Webber Wilson, Chairman (Retired)
latest home address - Coldwater, Mississippi

Judge Fred S. Rogers
418 HOLC Building

Judge B. J. Monkiewicz
418 HOLC Building
presently on a trip to Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Connecticut, scheduled to return to Washington Tuesday next, September 23, 1947.

HANDED BY STOP DESK

EX-33

Mr. Lyons stated that he became chairman of the U.S. Board of Parole, Tuesday, September 16 and that he and the other members of the Board were standing ready and available for interview by representatives of this Bureau if necessary.

RECORDED 58-2000

F B I

37 NOV 19 1947

69 JAN 5 1948

Attachment
FLP:evd

2/16/95 SPS

EX-33

ENCLOSURE

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CA/CA

September 18, 1947

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to certify that the following U. S. Board of Parole files loaned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with an official investigation have been returned by Special Agent Frank L. Price on this date, September 18, 1947:

1. Louis Campagna, 62119-L
2. Charles Gioe, 62121-L
3. Phillip D'Andrea, 5980-H
4. Paul DeLucia, 62118-L
5. John Roselli, 4305-TH

Very truly yours,

Daniel M. Lyons

Mr. Daniel M. Lyons
U. S. Board of Parole
H.O.L.C. Building
Washington, D. C.

10 AM

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 9-20-47
8:30 p.m.

FROM : MR. EDW. A. TAMM

SUBJECT: Louis Campagna

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Douglas McGregor telephoned with reference to the Bureau's investigation of the parole of the 5 so-called Capone gangsters in the Brown-Bioff case. He stated Mr. Dan Lyons contemplated making a press release about Monday, September 22nd in which he would give out the names of all the persons who recommended parole for these people, the identity of the sponsors, etc. Mr. McGregor wanted to ascertain whether such a release would interfere with the Bureau's investigation.

I told him I thought it was undesirable as a matter of general policy to make status reports to the press in connection with cases which were under investigation. I told him that undoubtedly the issuance of the names of sponsors would result in those people being interviewed by press representatives and probably some of them would be interviewed by the press before we interviewed them, with the result they would have cooked up some type of story. I told Mr. McGregor I thought in a case of this kind it would be a far wiser policy to refrain from any comment about the situation until the investigation had been completed.

Mr. McGregor stated he was going to talk to Mr. Lyons further about this matter and that probably Mr. Lyons would telephone the Bureau.

58-2000-111X
F FB I

RECORDED & INDEXED
32 DEC 23 1947
16

EAT:ml

cc-Mr. Rosen

cc Mr. Nichols

above is basically sound but it isn't sufficiently important to place F B I in being responsible for withholding information from public & Congress. The spot-light on such matters might be healthy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5A/cw

69 JAN 7 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 9-22-47

FROM : MR. EDW. A. TAMM

SUBJECT: Louis Campagna

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Shortly after I talked to you by telephone this morning, Mr. Dan Lyons telephoned and stated he contemplated giving out today to the press the names of all sponsors and supporters of the parole applications for the so-called Capone gangsters convicted in the Brown-Bioff case. Mr. Lyons indicated that Mr. McGregor had suggested he consult the Bureau before making this release and Mr. Lyons desired to determine whether the Bureau would have any objection to the release. I told Mr. Lyons the possibility of this information being released had been brought to your attention and you stated the Bureau would not approve or disapprove the release. I told Mr. Lyons the Bureau's official position was that it would defer entirely to the Department's decision in this matter.

At approximately 2:30 p.m., Mr. Vincent Quinn telephoned to inquire whether Mr. Lyons had contacted the Bureau about this matter. I told Mr. Quinn that Mr. Lyons had telephoned and of the answer which had been given to him. Mr. Quinn indicated the Department might desire "to wait a few days" before releasing this information and I emphasized the Bureau's position was entirely one of deferring to the Department's decision.

EAT:ml
cc-Mr. Rosen
cc Mr. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SPS cc/cr

RECORDED & INDEXED

58-2000-111X1

F B I

32 DEC 23 1947

69 JAN 7 1948

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. September 24, 1947

Transmit the following message to: SAC, CHICAGO URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY. REURTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTYTHIRD LAST. ASSIGN COMPETENT AGENT TO ATTEND CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY IN THIS MATTER IN UNOFFICIAL CAPACITY. AGENT SO ASSIGNED MUST EXERCISE EVERY PRECAUTION TO INSURE THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL HIS IDENTITY BECOME KNOWN. IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE AGENT TO TAKE ANY NOTES HE SHOULD EXERCISE GOOD JUDGMENT AND MAKE HIS NOTES IN A MOST UNOBTRUSIVE MANNER SO THAT NO SUSPICION MAY BE DIRECTED TO HIM. IN VIEW OF THE NATURE OF THE ASSIGNMENT YOU SHOULD SELECT AN AGENT WHO IS NOT ONLY EXCEPTIONALLY WELL QUALIFIED BUT WHO IS ALSO NOT TOO WELL KNOWN IN CHICAGO. SUBMIT DAILY TELETYPE SUMMARIES OF DEVELOPMENTS TO BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD.

HOOVER

cc - Washington Field

EJH:mbk

Not sent

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 a/cm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE

58-2000-1111X2

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF I[redacted]ATION

_____ 1947

✓ The Director	___ Records Section
___ Mr. Tolson	___ Stamp and mail
___ Mr. Ladd	___ Prepare tickler
___ Mr. Rosen	___ Call file
___ Mr. Clegg	
___ Mr. Glavin	
___ Mr. Nichols	___ See Me
___ Mr. Tracy	___ Call me re this
___ Mr. Harbo	___ Note and return
___ Mr. Carroll	
___ Mr. Coyne	___ Mr. _____
___ Mr. Fletcher	Room _____
___ Mr. Laughlin	
___ Mr. McCabe	
___ Mr. Mohr	___ Miss Gandy
___ Mr. Nease	___ Miss Gray
___ Mr. Pennington	___ Miss Lyon
___ Mr. Quinn Tamm	___ Miss Artley
___ Mr. Tyler	

Note

Edward A. Tamm
5734

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 9/24 1947

TO: ✓ Director
___ Mr. Edward Tamm
___ Mr. Clegg
___ Mr. Glavin
___ Mr. Ladd
___ Mr. Nichols
___ Mr. Rosen
___ Mr. Tracy
___ Mr. Harbo
___ Mr. Jones
___ Mr. Mohr
___ Mr. Nease
___ Miss Gandy
___ Personnel Files Section
___ Records Section
___ Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy
CA EVANS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 CL/CA

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

I see no need for this. It will be in the paper

I agree with Tolson

K.

58-2000-1112

ENCLOSURE

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: September 24, 1947

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA,
WAS, ET AL
BRIBERY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Chicago Division has advised that, according to local newspapers, the Congressional investigation of the paroles granted in the captioned matter will begin 10:00 A.M., September 25, 1947, at the U. S. Court House, Chicago. All of the parolees with the exception of Roselli are being subpoenaed to testify. In addition, each of the 36 sponsors of the parolees is to be questioned by Representative Hoffman of Michigan, according to advice received from the Chicago Office.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

In view of the fact that the Congressional investigation is to take place in Chicago, it is recommended that the Chicago Division be instructed to have a competent Agent attend the Congressional hearings in an unofficial capacity and that the Chicago Division send a daily teletype summary of developments to the Bureau.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

If you approve, the attached teletype will be sent to the Chicago Division.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SPSC/CW

Attachment

ENCL

RECORDED 1 58-2010 111X2
F B I
32 DEC 23 1947

69 JAN 7 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 9-25-47

FROM : MR. EDW. A. TAMM

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA; et al.
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At about 6 p.m. last evening, Mr. Douglas McGregor telephoned to inquire whether a copy of the Bureau's memorandum of September 20, 1947, to the Attorney General in this case had been forwarded to Mr. Daniel Lyons, the Pardon Attorney. I told Mr. McGregor it had not and he stated he wanted Mr. Lyons to see a copy of this memorandum, which deals with the Bureau's interview with Doherty, the Chicago Tribune reporter, before Mr. Lyons testified at the Congressional hearing in Chicago. Mr. McGregor requested that we get a copy of this memorandum to Chicago so that Mr. Lyons could see it before he testified. I told Mr. McGregor we would do this.

Mr. Rosen furnished a copy of the memorandum by telephone to the Chicago Office and it will be furnished to Mr. Lyons for his reading upon his arrival in Chicago this morning.

EAT:ml
cc-Mr. Rosen

RECORDED 58-2000-111X3
F B I
32 DEC 23 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5a/CR

69 JAN 7 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: 9-26-47

FROM : MR. EDW. A. TAMM

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, et al.
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On September 25th, Mr. Douglas McGregor telephoned with reference to the case involving the parole of Louis Campagna, et al. He stated he desired to have the Chicago Office telephone us as soon as Dan Lyons had completed his testifying before the Congressman Busbey Committee. He stated he would like to have an agent covering the hearing report to us how Mr. Lyons testified, the nature of the questions that were asked, etc. I told Mr. McGregor that if he desired it, the Bureau would, through its Chicago Office, contact Mr. Lyons and ask Mr. Lyons to call him, but Mr. McGregor stated he did not want to be in a position where Mr. Lyons would be compelled to report on his own conduct.

I told Mr. McGregor that the Bureau considered it undesirable to have an agent cover these hearings since the Congressman might then allege that the Department was spying on them or something of that kind and, as a result, the Bureau did not have any agent at the hearings being held in Chicago. Mr. McGregor stated he thought this was a correct policy and that his request could be ignored.

EAT:ml

RECORDED 58-2000 - 111X4
FBI
32 DEC 23 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/93 BY SP5 alm

69 JAN 7 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 9-27-47

FROM : MR. EDW. A. TAMM

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Drew Pearson called at my office on Friday, September 26, 1947. He was particularly interested in the facts in connection with the Bureau's investigation of the parole of Louis Campagna and the other Chicago defendants in the Brown-Bioff case. I told him that you were personally directing a complete investigation of all of the facts in this case but that it would be a week or 10 days before the investigation was completed and that, obviously, no accurate impression of the over-all picture or facts could be gained until the investigation had been completed.

Pearson stated that he had heard rumors from time to time that T. Weber Wilson (recently retired as Chairman of the Federal Parole Board), was crooked and he believed this to be so. He stated that T. Weber Wilson had served in the Virgin Islands when Pearson's father was stationed there and that Wilson was "a crook" at that time. Pearson indicated he had heard rumors that General Vaughan and Vardaman, when the latter was at the White House, influenced Wilson in the granting of paroles and that money changed hands in connection with these transactions. Mr. Pearson indicated this information came to him fundamentally in the form of rumors but that knowing Wilson's reputation back through many years, he believed them. I believe, for our own protection, it might be desirable to furnish this information by memorandum to the Attorney General and if you approve, an appropriate memorandum will be prepared for him.

Pearson also indicated he was considering hiring as investigators in Chicago two former Bureau agents but that before he did so, he wanted to check with the Bureau and determine whether the men were "all right." He did not recall their names and I told him I knew you would agree to inform him whether these men's records had been good when they were in the Bureau. He is going to telephone and furnish the names.

EAT:ml

RECORDED & INDEXED 58-2000-111X5
F B I
76 32 DEC 23 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alw

69 JAN 7 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

DATE: September 29, 1947

FROM : R. A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA; ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Apropos of our discussion this morning with reference to requested investigation in this case, the following is the status.

All leads requesting interviews and investigation have been transmitted to the field as of today with the following exceptions. These exceptions relate to the interviews which are desired with the subjects in this case and with Paul Dillon, their attorney. This is the subject of a separate memorandum. We will wait advice before requesting Chicago to conduct these interviews.

Another exception is the desired interview with Mr. McInerney concerning the related conversation in the parole file indicating that Mr. McInerney was calling Assistant Director Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons on behalf of Tom Clark who was interested in getting Campagna and DeLucia transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 a/cng

O.K. 9-30-47

RECORDED & INDEXED 76

58 F B I 32 DEC 23 1947

1 1 X 6

69 JAN 7 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: September 30, 1947

FROM : E. J. McCABE

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The attention of Assistant Special Agent in Charge Hennrich of the Washington Division was called to the following undeveloped leads which should be set out in connection with this case. Mr. Hennrich advised that he would check to make certain that the Washington Division had not already requested such investigation and if not would set out the appropriate teletype leads.

The Chicago Division should interview B. J. McCarthy, a salesman on the staff of T. E. Svovoda who wrote a letter in behalf of Subject D'Andrea at McCarthy's request.

Gregg Dillon of the Chicago Herald American should be interviewed about a rumor attributed to him that Toots Shor and Bob Hannegan had been interested in paroles for subjects. Similarly, Attorney Morton Chesler who requested Dr. Morris W. Lev to write a letter urging D'Andrea's parole should be interviewed.

The Chicago Division should likewise ascertain if Subject Roselli is in Chicago and if not his whereabouts should be determined so that he can be interviewed when instructions are issued at a later date for the interview of all subjects.

The Atlanta and Kansas City Divisions should be requested to verify what detainers were filed against the subjects in this case at the Atlanta and Leavenworth Penitentiaries as well as details as to when they were removed, etc.

RECORDED & INDEXED 58-2000-111X7
76 32 DEC 23 1947

The Memphis Division should be instructed to reinterview Parole Board member Wilson as to why he solicited comment from Federal Judge Bright relative to only one subject, D'Andrea.

The Washington Division, itself, should interview Prison Director Bennett in view of the statement made by John R. Robinson of Chicago as reflected in Chicago teletype of September 26 to the effect that Bennett had a health report on D'Andrea when Robinson contacted him. Bennett is alleged to have told Robinson that D'Andrea would soon come up for parole and that in view of his health record he was virtually sure to be paroled. Mr. Bennett should also be questioned concerning any information in his possession as to the reason Joe Rogers, deceased, of New York, wanted to contact Subject Roselli.

58-2000
CAE:gjb

69 JAN 7 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CA/CR

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

It was also indicated that the Washington Division should secure information from the records of the Bureau of Prison concerning the following individuals who were originally convicted in the anti-racketeering case in which the five subjects recently paroled were involved:

Frank Diamond Mariotte, FBI No. 556865, was convicted with Campagna, et al, on December 12, 1943, and sentenced December 31, 1943, to ten years' imprisonment and fined $10,000. It should be determined if he is still incarcerated.

Louis Kauffman, FBI No. 2457690, was likewise sentenced on December 31, 1943, to seven years' imprisonment and fined $10,000. It should be determined if he is still incarcerated.

Nick Circella, FBI No. 281962, began service of an eight year sentence and was fined $10,000 in this anti-racketeering case on April 7, 1942. It should be determined if he is in custody.

If any of the above were paroled, details should be obtained as to when they entered on such parole.

ACTION

This memorandum is being submitted for the purpose of recording these instructions issued telephonically. OK 9-29-47

October 1, 1947

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I want to advise you that recently Drew Pearson called upon an official of the Bureau and inquired concerning the Bureau's investigation of the facts surrounding the parole of Louis Campagna and his associate defendants in the Brown-Bioff case. Mr. Pearson was merely advised that the Bureau was conducting an investigation which would not be completed for some time to come.

Mr. Pearson then stated he had heard rumors from time to time that T. Webber Wilson, formerly Chairman of the Federal Parole Board, "was crooked" and that he, Pearson, believed this to be so. Mr. Pearson stated that T. Webber Wilson had served in the Virgin Islands when Pearson's father was stationed there and that Wilson was "a crook" at that time.

According to Pearson, he has heard rumors that General Vaughan and Vardaman, when the latter was at The White House, influenced Wilson in the granting of paroles and that money changed hands in connection with these transactions. While Mr. Pearson indicated this information came to him only in the form of rumors, he, knowing Wilson's background through many years, believed them.

The Bureau is, of course, continuing its investigation of the facts surrounding the parole of Campagna and his associates, but no specific investigation will be conducted into the information furnished above by Mr. Pearson unless some definite indication is received of some irregularity.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5a/CA
ON 2/16/95

Respectfully,

RECORDED 58-2200 111X8

John Edgar Hoover
Director

32 DEC 23 1947

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Tease
Candy

EAT:ml

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 3:30 PM
DATE 10-1-47
BY GG

69 JAN 7 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: 10/1/47

FROM : E. J. McCABE

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CA/CW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On the afternoon of October 1, 1947, the writer made the following telephone calls for the purpose of having this investigation expedited and reports submitted to the Bureau immediately upon completion, Air Mail Special Delivery, marked for your attention.

ASAC R. L. Murphy, Kansas City, advised that the photograph of Murray Humphreys and Tony Accardo were at that time being exhibited to personnel at Leavenworth Penitentiary for identification purposes.

SAC Hood of the Los Angeles Field Division advised that arrangements have been perfected to meet Ash when he arrives by train from Chicago at Los Angeles on the morning of October 2, 1947. Ash, who was considered as parole advisor for subject Gioe, is to be reinterviewed. Subject Roselli has been located and an interview is being conducted. Mr. Hood stated that the report would be sent AMSD October 2, 1947.

ASAC R. J. Lynch, New York Field Division, advised that a report is being submitted by the New York Division today and that arrangements have been perfected to interview Judge Bright on October 3, 1947. He was instructed that every effort should be made to locate Parise who had requested Congressman Rooney to arrange for a visit during the subject's incarceration. Mr. Lynch advised that he is thoroughly aware of the Bureau's interest in this case and that he has assigned as many Agents as can be utilized in an endeavor to locate Paris.

RECORDED & INDEXED 58-[illegible]-111X9

Agent Cavanaugh of the Chicago Field Division was advised that there were suggested leads for the Chicago Office set out in their teletypes of September 30th and October 1st, interviews with Putty Nose Brody and Jack Guzik, as well as Greg Dillon, and it was pointed out that it was necessary that all leads in the Chicago Field Division be covered today and a report submitted to the Bureau AMSD by Saturday, October 4th. He was also advised that the Bureau hadnot been notified as to the manner in which St. Paul had been informed to reinterview Emanuel Stern. He was instructed to immediately communicate telephonically with the St. Paul Division in connection with this lead as no information had been received at the Bureau concerning the coverage of this lead.

SAC H. T. O'Connor of the Detroit Division advised that the only outstanding lead in the Detroit Division had been covered, that the report was on his desk and he was sending it AMSD to the Bureau immediately marked for your attention.

Each of the above offices was again advised of the necessity of completely covering the investigation, submitting daily teletypes to the Bureau, and comprehensive reports, which reports should reach the Bureau, marked for your attention, not later than Saturday, October 4th. The Field Divisions were instructed that the daily teletype summaries in this case should reflect that the undeveloped leads suggested therein were being handled so that it would not be necessary for the Bureau to get in touch with them and point out these leads.

EJM/rh

69 JAN 7 1948

MR. A. ROSEN

Each of the offices in their teletype summaries was indicating leads that were teletyped or telephonically communicated to other field divisions but failed to indicate that they were covering the leads developed in their territory.

All of the above offices gave assurances that the matter was receiving continuous, preferred and vigorous attention and that the Bureau deadline would be met without fail.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: 10-2-47

FROM : A. Rosen

Call: 4:45 P.M.

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In accordance with your instructions to expedite the reports in this matter, I telephonically contacted SAC G. R. McSwain of the Chicago Office, ASAC R. L. Murphy of the Kansas City Office, and SAC M. R. Rhodes of the St. Paul Office.

Each office was instructed to have all investigation completed, and a detailed report written and submitted to the Bureau to reach my office by Saturday morning. I asked that these reports be transmitted Air Mail Special Delivery marked for my attention, and that they make sure these reports are placed in the mail so that they will reach the Bureau as indicated above.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 a/cw

AR:lg

RECORDED 58-2000-111X10
F B I
32 DEC 23 1947

69 JAN 7 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: October 2, 1947

FROM : E. J. McCabe

Call 4:30 P.M. - 10-1-47

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC R. N. Hosteny, Chicago Division, advised that he and Special Agent John S. Bush had just completed interviewing Paul Dillon at St. Louis. Paul Dillon was extremely uncooperative, impolite, and in general obnoxious. He flatly refused to discuss the paroles stating that it was a matter that concerned the attorney-client relationship and that Agents had no right whatsoever to question it. He refused to look at the Agents' credentials, declared that they had no right to interview him, and that nothing was in any way irregular in connection with the paroles. Mr. Hosteny is submitting a teletype summary, and returning to Chicago.

The attention of SAC McSwain, Chicago, was called to the outstanding leads and he advised that all four of the parolees were or are presently being interviewed and that the Los Angeles Office had been requested to interview Roselli. It had been determined that Roselli was not in Chicago and since he reports to his Probation Officer at Los Angeles it was thought that his whereabouts could be determined there. The Los Angeles Division has been requested to send a teletype summary of the interview and to submit the reports of the interview airmail special delivery so that it will reach the Bureau by Friday, October 3, 1947.

Special Agent Hargett who was acting at the New York Division advised that New York had not as yet succeeded in locating Judge Bright or Ed Parise. Mr. Hargett was instructed to submit a teletype to the Bureau concerning the progress in this case and see that his report was submitted October 2, 1947.

ASAC C. E. Hennrich, Washington Division, has advised that most of the outstanding leads in the Washington Division have been covered and he will do everything possible to get a report to the Bureau Thursday, October 2, 1947. He indicated that the records at Internal Revenue were not as yet made available but that they hoped to obtain these Thursday. There of course will be a delay in submitting this information as well as the information to be obtained from a further review of the Departmental files.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 a/cw

RECORDED & INDEXED 76

58-2000-111X11
F B I
32 DEC 23 1947

69 JAN 7 1948

EJM:abk

October 2, 1947

URGENT

SACS, ATLANTA, BOSTON, NEW HAVEN

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL, BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS. IF NOT ALREADY IN MAIL, YOU MUST FORWARD COMPLETE REPORTS COVERING INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED THIS MATTER TO BUREAU AMSD MARKED FOR ATTENTION ASST. DIRECTOR ROSEN FOR RECEIPT AT BUREAU BY OCTOBER FOUR.

HOOVER

CAE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CA/CA

RECORDED 1 58 - 2000 - 111 X 12
F B I
32 DEC 23 1947

EAT/CAE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 2 1947

TELETYPE
69 JAN 7 1948

10:4 P.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
2 1947

TELETYPE

BOSTON FROM WASHINGTON 10 2 10-48 PM

SAC, BOSTON U R G E N T

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. IF NOT ALREADY IN MAIL, YOU MUST FORWARD COMPLETE REPORTS COVERING INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED THIS MATTER TO BUREAU AMSD MARKED FOR ATTENTION AXXX ASST. DIRECTOR ROSEN FOR RECEIPT AT BUREAU BY OCTOBER FOUR.

HOOVER

ATLANTA AND NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END

WA R 10 BS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CA/cn

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 2 1947

TELETYPE

FBI WASHINGTON DC 10-2-47 10-45 PM JT

SAC, NEW HAVEN U R G E N T

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. IF NOT ALREADY IN MAIL, YOU MUST FORWARD COMPLETE REPORTS COVERING INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED THIS MATTER TO BUREAU AMSD MARKED FOR ATTENTION ASST DIRECTOR ROSEN FOR RECEIPT AT BUREAU BY OCTOBER FOUR.

HOOVER

ATLANTA AND BOSTON ADVISED

END

OK FBI NHN RMP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5a/cw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 2 1947

TELETYPE

FBI WASHINGTON DC 10-2-47 10-38 PM JT

SAC, ATLANTA U R G E N T

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. IF NOT ALREADY IN MAIL, YOU MUST FORWARD COMPLETE REPORTS COVERING INVESTIGATION CONDICTXXX DUCTED THIS MATTER TO BUREAU AMSD MARKED FOR ATTENTION ASST. DIRECTOR ROSEN FOR RECEIPT AT BUREAU BY OCTOBER FOUR.

HOOVER

BOSTON AND NEW HAVEN TO BE ADVISED

END

OK FBI AT LCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 cal/ca

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: November 13, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

For the information of the Bureau there is transmitted herewith a clipping from the Chicago Daily News dated November 12th, 1947, in the captioned matter.

MG
Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CL/CA

RECORDED 15X-2000-6

37 NOV 27 1947

Memo AP
12 DEC 2 1947

Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Nelson

The Attorney General

November 21, 1947

Director, FBI

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases; ET AL
EXTORTION
PAROLE MATTER

RECORDED 58-2000-112

Attached for your information in connection with the captioned matter are photostatic copies of a newspaper clipping from the Chicago Daily News of November 12, 1947.

Attachment

CLASSIFIED BY SP5a/cm
ON 2/16/95

CCN:RDH:cd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:30 PM
DATE 11-22-47
BY RR

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 21 6 45 PM '47
FBI

2 NOV 29 1947

Dig for Glue On Haste in Gang Paroles

One more mysterious feature of the federal paroles of four Capone hoodlums will be aired next week in Washington, Representative Busbey (Rep., Ill.) said here today.

The Chicago congressman said that when hearings resume on the gangsters' release, he will inquire into the "unusual haste" of the approval of their parole advisers.

* * *

THE FOUR—Louis "Little New York" Campagna, Paul "The Waiter" Ricca, Charles "Cherry Nose" Gibe and Phil D'Andrea—were released after serving the minimum one third of 10-year sentences for a million-dollar movie-industry shakedown.

Busbey said parole papers were "rushed" from Leavenworth Penitentiary to the office of Charles W. Fisher, chief U.S. probation and parole officer, here, last Aug. 11.

"Although it ordinarily takes time to process these and investigate parole advisers," Busbey said, "before noon of Aug. 12 D. L. Yeagley, parole officer at Leavenworth, telephoned Fisher at Chicago asking him to expedite word back on the parole advisers.

* * *

"THE PENITENTIARY was advised by wire early that afternoon of formal approval of the parole advisers by Fisher, and the men were released Aug. 13.

"There couldn't possibly have been a thorough or even a partial investigation of the parole advisers in that time.

"When the committee resumes hearings next week, I will insist on a full probe of this phase of the matter."

The congressional committee investigating the hoodlums' release will reconvene on call of its chairman, Representative Hoffman (Rep., Mich.).

ENCLOSURE

58-2000-112

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

37 NOV 24 1947

Nov 14, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CL/CW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 22 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Penn'ngton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI, PHOENIX 10-22-47 11-47 AM MST MHH

DIRECTOR, FBI ..... U R G E N T .....

ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN .....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5A/CA

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL. PAROLE MATTER. REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR MC CABE OF THE BUREAU OCTOBER TWENTY ONE. CONFIDENTIAL b7D
SOURCE REFERRED TO IN REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL WAS INTERVIEWED ON EVENING OF OCTOBER TWENTY ONE AT HIS HOME BY SA-S J. BAILEY BROWER AND JOHN B. O-LEARY. HE ADVISED HE HAD NO DEFINITE DETAILS ON HOW SUBJECTS EFFECTED THEIR PAROLES. HIS PERSONAL OPINION ON THE MATTER, AND WHICH HE b7D
SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED BE MADE FOR THE DIRECTORS ATTENTION ONLY,

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE HAS CLOSELY FOLLOWED THE FACTS OF THIS CASE THROUGH CONSTANT READING OF THE CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS AND LISTENING TO COMMENTATOR FULTON LEWIS ON THE RADIO. HOWEVER, THE INFORMATION UPON WHICH HE BASES HIS PERSONAL b7D
OPINION WAS NOT OBTAINED FROM THE NEWSPAPERS BUT WAS BASED UPON HIS PAST KNOWLEDGE AND BACKGROUND OF THE INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED.

RECORDED & INDEXED
58-2000-172
24 NOV 24 1947

HE KNOWS DILLON HAS CLOSE POLITICAL TIES WITH THE WHITE HOUSE, BUT HAS NOT KNOWN HIM TO HAVE ACTED AS ATTORNEY FOR CAMPAGNA GANG IN PAST. HE KNOWS CAMPAGNA AND JOHNNIE ROSSELLI HAVE LARGE SUMS OF MONEY AND ARE RECOGNIZED LEADERS OF THE MAFIA GANG IN THE CHICAGO AREA. AT THE INCEPTION OF THE INTERVIEW, UPON BEING QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER HE HAD DEFINITE DETAILS ON THIS MATTER, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ANSWERED BY ASKING THE QUESTION, QUOTE, WHAT HAPPENED TO THE INDICTMENTS IN THE MAIL FRAUD CASES AND THE DETAINERS FILED AGAINST SUBJECTS WHEN THE JUDGE WHO PRESEIDED AT THE ORIGINAL TRIAL AND THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAD RECOMMENDED NO PAROLES BE GIVEN SUBJECTS AND SUBJECTS SERVE THEIR FULL SENTENCE AND SUBJECTS BE PROSECUTED ON THE MAIL FRAUD CHARGE. UNQUOTE. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED HE DEFINITELY KNEW [redacted] b7D [redacted] HE EXPRESSED HIS CONFIDENCE IN THE DIRECTOR AND STATED HE HAD GREAT ADMIRATION FOR HIM BUT INDICATED HE FELT THE DIRECTOR WAS FULLY CONGNIZANT THAT THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH THE SUBJECSTS COULD HAVE OBTAINED PAROLES WAS WITH THE CONSENT AND APPROVAL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. HE FELT THE BUREAU WAS CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION IN THE MATTER MERELY TO COMPLY WITH THEIR DUTY RATHER THAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THE ANSWER TO SOMETHING TO WHICH THEY ALREADY KNEW THE ANSWER. HE ADVISED HE FELT THE BUREAU WAS COMPLETELY INNOCENT IN THIS CASE AND

DID NOT APPROVE OF THE PAROLES BUT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES THE BUREAU WAS IN A POSITION WHERE THEY COULD DO NOTHING ABOUT IT. THIS SOURCE b7D

REALIZES [redacted]

[redacted] THIS SOURCE HAS READ IN THE PAPERS ABOUT CAMPAGNA HAVING BEEN PERMITTED TO SETTLE HIS DELINQUENT INCOME TAX WITH THE GOVERNMENT AT THE RATE OF TEN CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. HE FEELS VERY BITTER CONCERNING THE SUBJECTS PAROLES AND THE FACT THAT THEY WERE PERMITTED TO SETTLE THEIR b7D

INCOME TAX AND FEELS SINCE HE WAS [redacted]

[redacted] HE IS CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY OF

GOING TO WASHINGTON AND ASKING THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU FOR THE SAME CONSIDERATION THAT WAS GIVEN THE CAMPAGNA GANG AND AT THE TIME TAKING WITH HIM A GROUP OF TWENTY PROMINENT RADIO COMMENTATORS AND NEWSPAPER COLUMNISTS INCLUDING WESTBROOK PEGLER AND FULTON LEWIS AND IF HE OBTAINS NO RESULTS FROM THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE THEN HE IS GOING TO MAKE AN EXPOSE OF THE WHOLE SITUATION BASED UPON HIS KNOWLEDGE AND MATERIAL IN HIS POSSESSION. IT IS NOT DEFINITE THAT HE WILL FOLLOW THIS COURSE OF ACTION BUT IF HE PLANS TO DO SO HE WILL ADVISE THIS OFFICE IN ADVANCE OF HIS DEPARTURE. A REPORT ON THIS MATTER IS BEING SUBMITTED AMSD.

LOGAN

END

2-10 PM OK FBI WA HSB

V

cc: Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCabe

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General November 21, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

b7D

Reference is made to my memorandum of October 24, 1947, advising you of information furnished by [redacted] It is recalled that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] has now advised that he contemplates leaving for New York City prior to November 23, 1947. He contemplates a conference with his attorney at New York, as well as with other unidentified individuals there. [redacted] stated that his attorney is going to arrange an appointment with you and that [redacted] will thereafter go to Washington with his attorney to confer with you. b7D

[redacted]

In my previous memorandum, I furnished you with the details of information made available by [redacted] It is noted that [redacted] has no personal information with reference to the manner in which the paroles were granted in this case but that he has definite opinions in this regard which he claims are based upon his knowledge of the past activities of the subjects. The information supplied by [redacted] is being furnished to you for your consideration and no further action is being taken by this Bureau. b7D

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CAE:LG

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:00 PM
DATE 11-22-47

NOV 29 1947

The Attorney General

October 24, 1947

Director, FBI

58-2000-113

RECORDED

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, et al.
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

This memorandum is being submitted to furnish you with information made available by [redacted] who, you will recall, was a [redacted] He insisted the information he furnished be treated in confidence. b7D

While [redacted] advised that he had no positive information as to the manner in which Louis Campagna and his associates effected their paroles, he expressed [redacted] He stated that he also knew that Dillon had close political ties with the White House, but to his knowledge Dillon had not previously acted as attorney for Campagna and his associates. It is noted [redacted] states he has been following this case closely through the Chicago newspapers and the radio, but that his personal opinion in regard to the manner in which the paroles were effected was not influenced by these sources but was based upon his knowledge of the background of the individuals involved. b7D

[redacted] stated he definitely knew that [redacted] He stated he wondered what happened to the Mail Fraud indictments which had been pending against the subjects, particularly in view of the recommendations against parole made by the Presiding Judge and the Special Prosecutor for the Attorney General. It is noted that no detainers were filed in this case. The records of the subjects as contained in the penitentiary, however, did reflect that information had been made available from Special Assistant to the Attorney General Boris Kostelanetz to the effect that these subjects had been indicted in the Southern District of New York for violation of the Mail Fraud Statute and that even though they were incarcerated in connection with the Anti-Racketeering charge they were under bail in the amount of $50,000 with reference to the Mail Fraud charge. Kostelanetz, therefore, indicated that he was unable to cause a warrant to be issued. The prison records of the subjects do, however, contain b7D

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Ele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CAE:MJP:JEH
58-2000

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7:30 PM
DATE 10-24-47
BY

JUSTICE
TOR

SPS a/OK
2/16/95

notations concerning the then outstanding Mail Fraud indictment.

[redacted] stated he was very bitter over the fact that Subject Campagna had been able to settle his delinquent income taxes with the Federal Government at a rate which he indicated was on the basis of ten cents on the dollar while he has [redacted] He stated he was considering taking this matter up with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and that if he did not obtain favorable consideration, he might "expose the whole situation to the press". b7D

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: November 20, 1947

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL
BRIBERY - PAROLE MATTERS

36602

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

The Bureau's investigation of the captioned matter was completed on November 5, 1947. The Attorney General was advised in a memorandum dated November 7, 1947, that our investigation was concluded. Copies of the investigative reports prepared in the case were sent to the Attorney General by memoranda dated October 14, October 25, October 31 and November 12, 1947. By memorandum of November 13, 1947, Mr. Peyton Ford, Acting, The Assistant to the Attorney General, was supplied with additional copies of the ninety-four investigative reports prepared in this case.

CCN/rh

EX-78 158-2000-114

RECORDED F B I

34 NOV 22 1947

2/16/95 SP5 cl/ca

G. I. R. 8

ANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: November 26, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

For the information of the Bureau there is attached a clipping from the November 25th issue of the Chicago Sun relating to the captioned case.

MG
Encl. (1)

ENCL

RECORDED 158-2000-115
FBI
21 NOV 8 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/14/95 BY SP5-a/CW

69 JAN 5 1948

Parole Jury Seeks Clues on Prison Visitor

The federal grand jury which is digging into the paroles of two of four big-time Capone mobsters yesterday was reported thumbing through a mass of prison records for evidence that Tony Accardo, another Capone leader, visited them in prison.

If the jury finds this evidence, then Accardo, who supposedly visited his pals under the name of Joseph E. Bulger, Chicago lawyer, could be indicted for conspiracy.

The jury also was reported to be seeking a Who's Who of contributors who came to the office of Attorney Eugene Bernstein to help pay government tax claims against two of the hoodlums, Paul Ricca and Louis (Little New York) Campagna.

CHICAGO SUN

Nov 25 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 CC/CW

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED
INDEXED 5 8-2000-15
F BI
3
21 NOV 28 1947

AND. FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: MR. A. [illegible]
FROM : SAC, Chicago

DATE: November 24, 1947

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

For the information of the Bureau there are attached newspaper clippings concerning the captioned case from the November 22nd issues of the Chicago Herald-American, the Chicago Sun, the Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Tribune, and the November 23rd issues of the Chicago Herald-American and the Chicago Tribune.

MG
Encs.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CA/Ca

RECORDED 58-2000-116
F B I
34 DEC 1 1947

DEC 20 1947

ACCARDO FACES INDICTMENT, BUT PLACE IN DOUBT

May Be in Kansas City or Here, Probers Told

BY JAMES DOHERTY

Whether Tony Accardo, rated as second in command of the Capone-Ricca-Guzik crime syndicate, is to be indicted here or at Kansas City, Kas., is problematical, Rep. Fred E. Busbey [R., Ill.] was informed yesterday.

The answer is said to hinge on whether the charge is to be conspiracy or making a false certification to enter the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., to visit the gang chief, Paul Ricca, who is one of the four gangsters whose federal paroles have been under investigation for three months.

Busbey received word from Rep. Clare E. Hoffman, chairman of the committee which held hearings here on the paroles, that the assistance now of United States Atty. Otto Kerner Jr. and the federal grand jury at Chicago is welcome. For two months, Busbey declared, the congressmen received little or no help from Atty. Gen. Clark who finally directed Kerner to proceed.

Praise for Grand Jury

Rep. Hoffman praised the Chicago federal grand jury for going to work on the case. "The committee will continue its own inquiry, however," he said. "To date there has been no pressure on me to discontinue the inquiry, and if there were any pressure I would pay no attention to it."

Hoffman and the committee decided on Wednesday to make an independent inquiry at the Atlanta, Ga., and Leavenworth, Kas., prisons regarding visits to the four whose paroles are being questioned: Louis Campagna, Phil D'Andrea, Charles Gioe, and Ricca. Busbey was to go to Leavenworth tomorrow but yesterday he said he was not sure whether the grand jury investigation would result in a change of his plans.

Interested in Prison Visits

Busbey's trip to Leavenworth was to deal with the visits of Ricca—which are said to have been proved—and the suspected visits of Murray Humphries, a top ranking gangster, to Ricca and Campagna, he said. He also was concerned with the "upholy speed" pertaining to the freeing of the gangsters a few days after Paul Dillon, a friend of President Truman, called on the parole board in their behalf.

At the United States courthouse it was said that significance was attached to the fact that Accardo and Atty. Eugene Bernstein were not subpenaed to appear before the grand jury. If not called they would have no opportunity to tell their stories of what happened, it was pointed out.

Consulted in Tax Case

Bernstein, a 24th ward Democratic leader, told the congressmen he had consulted Accardo regarding data used in the settlement of the government's tax claims against Ricca and Campagna for part of their incomes, which the gangsters admitted were heavily upholstered with profits from their gambling rackets.

Bernstein denied, however, helping Accardo in the matter of the prison visits. Accardo posed as Atty. Joseph I. Bulger. According to the testimony at the congressional hearings. Bernstein had been told by Ricca to consult Bulger, who is supreme president of the Italo-America National union, a fraternal organization, and who testified before the grand jury last week.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 a/a

ENCLOSURE

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

Nov 23, 1947

P-2000-116

IB II

1947

2 GANG CHIEFS TO FACE JURY

Louis (Little New York) Campagna and Paul (The Waiter) Ricca, two of four members of the Guzik-Ricca-Capone syndicate whose paroles are under investigation, will face a federal grand jury tomorrow.

The grand jury was convened on direct orders of the Attorney General's office after a House subcommittee, headed by Rep. Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, began a probe of their release from prison after serving only one-third of their 10-year terms.

The racketeers were convicted in 1942 on charges of extorting $1,500,000 from the motion picture industry on threats of calling strikes.

A hint that Ricca and Campagna may have directed gangland activities while in Atlanta and Leavenworth appeared Friday when it was revealed that the grand jury was investigating visits allegedly made to the gangsters in prison by Tony Accardo.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 a/cd

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN
Nov 13, 1947

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED

62-9000-116

Gang Control From Prison Probed

The posibility that the Guzik - Ricca - Capone syndicate was directed from behind federal prison bars by four Chicago gang chiefs recently paroled after serving minimum sentences is being explored by a federal grand jury here. They will hear more witnesses Monday.

The four Capone gangsters whose paroles are being investigated by a congressional committee headed by Rep. Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan are Paul Ricca, alias De Lucia; Louis (Little New York) Campagna; Phil D'Andree and Charles Gioe.

A hint of the startling development that Ricca and Campagna may have been enabled to direct the gang while serving prison sentences in Atlanta and Leavenworth penitentiaries came yesterday when the federal grand jury here revealed it was investigating visits allegedly made to the gangsters in prison by Tony Accardo.

Accardo, one of the "big chiefs" of the gang, today reportedly was in line for a prison sentence and a stiff fine for himself as a result of the grand jury probe which got the "green light" from the attorney General's office in Washington Wednesday.

The Accardo phase was based on admissions made during the congressional hearing by Ricca that Accardo had visited him a number of times in Leavenworth.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alw

ENCLOSURE

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN
Nov 22, 1947

RECORDED
158-2000-116
FBI
34 DEC 1 1947

ACCARDO'S CASE AIRED BEFORE U. S. GRAND JURY

Investigate His Visits to Leavenworth

BY JAMES DOHERTY

Federal grand jury action that may result in the indictment of Tony Accardo, a high chieftain of the Capone-Ricca-Guzik gang, was under way yesterday in cooperation with the investigation by a congressional committee headed by Rep. Hoffman [R., Mich.] into the paroles granted last month to four gangsters, Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Phil D'Andrea, and Charles Gioe.

The grand jury is investigating visits that Accardo made to Ricca and Campagna in Leavenworth, Kas., prison and also funds that were raised in behalf of the gangsters. Ricca and Campagna were called as witnesses.

Miss Geneva Cox, secretary to Atty. Eugene Bernstein, 24th ward Democratic politician who said "mysterious persons" gave him money for "Paul" and for "Louis," was another witness. Atty. J. Imburgie Bulger, whose name was used by Accardo to get into the prison to visit "Paul" and "Louis," also was questioned.

Busbey May Visit Leavenworth

Rep. Busbey [R., Ill.], who visited the Atlanta, Ga., prison Thursday to get data on the four top-notch gangsters whose paroles were termed a gross miscarriage of justice, returned to Chicago yesterday and said he planned to go to Leavenworth Monday.

Busbey said he would report to Hoffman in Washington regarding evidence obtained in Atlanta and discuss the Chicago inquiry.

Hoffman's committee, which held hearings in Chicago in September and brought to light peculiar financial transactions connected with the paroles, met Wednesday and planned future sessions pertaining to other phases of the paroles. The committee is to fix responsibility for the paroles and to uncover if possible any bribery or corruption, Hoffman asserted.

United States Atty. Otto Kerner Jr. said he could not comment on the inquiry here under his direction. It was learned he was notified Wednesday by Atty. Gen. Clark's office that he might proceed with the grand jury inquiry, based on the evidence bared here two months ago by the Hoffman committee.

Visited Prison Six Times

At that hearing it was admitted by Ricca that Accardo visited him six or seven times in Leavenworth. Accardo was said by police to have been Ricca's second in command of the crime syndicate.

Bernstein said $128,000 was dropped on his desk by numerous men he didn't know, and that he used the cash to settle government claims for income tax against Ricca and Campagna, both of whom said they were in the gambling business. At the congressional hearings Bernstein said he did not help Accardo to get into prison under a false name.

Faces 10 Year Term

Kerner said Accardo may be punished by imprisonment for 10 years and fined $10,000 if he made false statements to get into the federal prison to visit Ricca. It was reported to the congressmen that Murray Humphries, once called Capone's successor as Chicago's public enemy No. 1, also visited Ricca under false pretenses which would make him liable, too.

Ricca and Campagna are endangering their liberty if they fail to tell all the truth to the grand jury here. The congressmen said they would consider revocation of the paroles at a later date, but it was suggested the present grand jury action may hasten the decision.

The grand jury inquiry is to be resumed next week, Mr. Kerner said.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CL/CA

ENCLOSURE

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

Nov 22, 1947

RECORDED

58-7000-116

F B I

34 DEC 1 1947

Jury Questions Capone Hoodlums On Parole of Four

Paul Ricca and Louis Campagna, two of the four Capone hoodlums paroled recently, were witnesses before the November federal grand jury Thursday, it was learned yesterday.

Their appearance suggested that a fresh investigation was beginning into the circumstances of their paroles. Otto Kerner Jr., U.S. attorney, declined comment.

With Charles Gioe and Philip D'Andrea, they were convicted and sent to prison in 1942 for extorting more than $1,000,000 from the movie industry. They were paroled after serving a third of their terms.

PROBED BY CONGRESS

A congressional subcommittee held a two-day hearing in Chicago in September to investigate the paroles.

Other witnesses before the grand jury yesterday included Geneva Cox, secretary to Attorney Eugene Bernstein, who aided in parole negotiations; and Joseph I. Bulger, another Chicago lawyer.

At the congressional hearing it was revealed that Tony Accardo, another Capone lieutenant, used the name of Bulger to visit Ricca at the Leavenworth prison.

In the same hearing, Bernstein reported that men visited his office while Campagna was in prison and left $78,000 with instructions that "this is for Louis." Bernstein said he used the money to settle a $468,877 income tax against Campagna.

TRANSFER QUESTIONED

Circumstances of the transfer of the prisoners from the Atlanta federal prison to Leavenworth were considered proper material for

Paul Ricca

Louis Campagna

grand jury investigation. A letter of Joseph W. Sanford, warden at Atlanta, which was read at the congressional hearing, expressed the belief that money was paid for the transfer.

The grand jury subpoena for Ricca was served on him at his home at 812 Lathrop Ave., River Forest. Campagna accepted service by telephone after attempts to serve him at his home, 2927 Maple Ave., Berwyn, were unsuccessful.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5C/CW

CHICAGO SUN
Nov 27, 1947.

ENCLOSURE
62-2000-116
IF IB II
34 DEC 1 1947

Federal Jury Opens Probe Of Paroles

A federal grand jury, acting on orders from the attorney general's office, has begun an investigation on the parole of four Chicago racketeers which already has prompted a congressional investigation.

The four, all former henchmen of the late Scarface Al Capone, are Paul "The Waiter" De Luccia, alias Ricca, Charles "Cherry Nose" Gioe, Louis "Little New York" Campagna and Philip D'Andrea.

Convicted in 1942 on charges of extorting $1,500,000 from the motion-picture industry on threats of calling strikes, they were paroled after serving only one third of their 10-year terms.

* * *

THEIR RELEASE prompted a House subcommittee to conduct a two-day hearing here last September to determine whether any undue influence had been used to give the former gangsters their freedom.

The grand jury already has spoenaed Campagna and De Luccia.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CL/CW

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Nov 22, 1947

ENCLOSURE

58-2000-116

F B I

31 DEC 1 1947

RECORDED

The Attorney General PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL November 29, 1947

58-2000-116

RECORDED, Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; et al
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTERS

36603

For your further information in connection with the captioned matter, there are enclosed herewith photostatic copies of newspaper stories published at Chicago during the period from November 20 to November 23, 1947.

Enclosure

58-2000

SPS a/cn
2/16/95

CAE:KIW

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 5 02 PM '47

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 6:20 Pm
DATE 11-29-47
BY

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 11-29-47
DATE
BY

60 DEC 4 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: MR. ROSEN

FROM : SAC, Chicago

DATE: November 22, 1947

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

There is enclosed a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of November 20, 1947, with regard to the captioned case, for the information of the Bureau.

MG
Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CJ/CD

HANDLED BY
STOP DESK

RECORDED 58-2000-117
F B I
34 DEC 1 1947

60 DEC 18 1947

PAROLE PROBERS SHIFT INQUIRY TO FEDERAL PRISON

Will Consult Warden on Gangsters' Records

BY JAMES DOHERTY

Rep. Fred E. Busbey [R., Ill.], member of the committee investigating the paroles of four Capone gangsters and related matters, departed last night for Atlanta where he will interview Warden Joe Sanford regarding the Chicago criminals. He said he will be joined at the federal prison there by Rep. W. J. B. Dorn [D., S. C.] for the inquiry which is part of a program outlined by the committee chairman, Rep. Clare Hoffman [R., Mich.].

Hoffman is anxious to finish a few inquiries preliminary to a resumption of public hearings on the paroles, Busbey reported. The subjects of the inquiry, Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Charles Gioe, and Phil D'Andrea, are spending their parole time in Chicago or nearby, and it is expected the committee will return here to call them and some of their helpers to the witness stand.

Await Word from FBI

One reason for the delay in the public hearings, it was explained, is Hoffman's desire to learn what the federal bureau of investigation discovered about cash transactions involving the paroles. The FBI was asked by the representative to sift the rumors that the paroles cost the Chicago gangsters up to $500,000.

Part of Hoffman's latest letter on the subject was made public yesterday. It was sent to Attorney General Clark, who has jurisdiction over the FBI as well as over the parole board which freed the wealthy gangsters.

"The federal bureau of investigation advises that it has sent to the justice department the report on its investigation of the paroles of Campagna, and others," the Hoffman letter read. "The FBI states that it is not permitted to give this committee this information.

Ask Nothing Confidential

"Will you kindly make available to us the information contained in these reports and in any subsequent reports which may come to the FBI? It is not our purpose at this time to ask any information as to the confidential sources from which this information was obtained."

Hoffman said he sent the letter Monday and that it was not answered up to last night, according to Busbey who said Attorney General Clark's office said he was not in Washington. Clark, in addition to having appointed two members of the parole board which set the gangsters free, authorized the dismissal of an indictment against the Capone gang members which would have blocked their release, it was explained.

"Until Clark releases the FBI report to us we can't say just what our next move will be," Busbey said before his departure. "Dorn and I will do some checking at the various prisons where the convicts served their time. Then we will report back to Chairman Hoffman."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/55 BY SP5 ca/ad

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
Nov 20 1947

ENCLOSURE

62-2000-117
RECORDED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: 11-18-47

FROM : A. Rosen

Call: 4:00 P.M.

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, et al
PAROLE MATTERS; BRIBERY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SAC G. R. McSwain of the Chicago Office advised he had just received a call from United States Attorney Otto Kerner, who requested Mr. McSwain to discuss this matter with him. Mr. Kerner advised he had received a call from the Department concerning certain action they wanted taken, and he desired to discuss certain reports which had been referred to the Department by the Bureau. Mr. McSwain stated he did not know the nature of the conference, but requested to know the Bureau's desires concerning his position.

Mr. McSwain was advised that all reports had been furnished to the Department and it had been pointed out all investigation was completed. He was instructed to see the USA perhis request and determine what further action, if any, was desired by the Attorney General, and to make no commitments as yet. Mr. McSwain said he would confer with the USA tomorrow, and would advise the Bureau of the results of the conference.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 a/ab

RECORDED 58-2000-118

F B I
1 NOV 29 1947

EX-104

AR:lg

69 JAN 5 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

203A

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

DATE: 11-19-47

FROM : A. Rosen

Call: 12:10 PM

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, et al
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SAC McSwain of the Chicago Division telephonically advised that he had met with USA Otto Kerner to discuss the above matter in regard to the call he made to the Bureau at 4:00 PM yesterday.

Mr. McSwain advised that the USA made reference to the report of SA William F. Murphy, Chicago, dated October 6, 1947 which contained undeveloped leads concerning Tony Accardo and Eugene Bernstein and the USA made particular reference to whether the handwriting specimens of Bernstein or his secretary had been examined by the Bureau, particularly the letter which Bernstein wrote Bulger.

I instructed Mr. McSwain to advise the USA that all reports in this case have been made available to the Department, that we made this investigation at the request of the Attorney General and that any request for additional investigation will have to come from the Department.

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

58-2-2-1-119

NOV 29 1947

2/16/95 SP5 a/a

57

EX-TT

JAN 5 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 29, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

A review of the file in this case reveals that all investigative activity has been completed, with the exception of investigation presently being conducted at the instigation of the Chicago Division in connection with a Grand Jury proceeding re TONY ACCARDO and EUGENE BERNSTEIN.

It is therefore suggested that the office of origin be changed to Chicago.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CJ/CA

HANDLED BY
STOP

CEH:cl
58-261

RECORDED 58-2000-120

cc - Chicago

Led to Sub C
Washington
cc. Chicago

osen
cCabe
arroll
Mr. Evans

SAC, Washington

December 6, 1947

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE [illegible]

Reference is made to your letter of November [illegible], 1947 requesting that the office of origin be changed in the above entitled case.

The Bureau hereby designates Chicago as the office of origin.

Upon receipt of this communication, the former office of origin is requested to carefully check its file and make certain that the new office of origin has all serials in the case containing important data.

cc-Chicago
New York
Los Angeles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CA/CK

58-2000

CAE:LS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
☆ DEC 6 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-28-2013
J28J17T30

CONFIDENTIAL [illegible] 29, 1947 [illegible]

SACS CHICAGO, [illegible] YORK
AND LOS ANGELES [illegible]

Campagna

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] AUTHORIZES [illegible] TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES OF RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS [illegible] UTILIZED BY THE [illegible] IN THIS CASE. IN ADDITION, [illegible] SHOULD [illegible] SIMILAR COVERAGE [illegible] Tony Ricci [illegible], ALIAS Tony Gobel [illegible], [illegible] FIVE [illegible], BROOKLYN, N.Y. RICCI [illegible] SIX [illegible] Mrs. Anna Friedman [illegible]. CHICAGO [illegible] TECHNICAL [illegible] SUBJECT [illegible] AT [illegible], MICHIGAN [illegible] THIS SUBJECT [illegible] AND [illegible] SECURITY MUST BE ASSURED BY SAC BEFORE ANY TECHNICALS [illegible]. [illegible] SURVEILLANCES BEING [illegible] AT SPECIFIC REQUEST OF ATTORNEY [illegible] AND ARE HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL. [illegible] TECHNICAL [illegible], SUBMIT [illegible] OF INFORMATION DEVELOPED THESE [illegible], AND [illegible] ANY [illegible].

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

HOOVER

58-2000

[illegible] (BY [illegible])
([illegible])

Classified by SP5a[illegible]
Declassify on: OADR

RECORDED & INDEXED

EX-104

[illegible]-208[illegible]-122

DEC 2 1947

NOV 29 [illegible] PM '47
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
[illegible] FOR

HANDLED BY
TOP DESK

TELETYPE

DEC 11 1947

29 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

9:55P

4

COM-4

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2013
J28J17T30

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 2 1 12:51 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER. REBUTEL NOVEMBER TWENTY NINTH. FURNISH NECESSARY LETTER FOR INSTALLATION TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON TONY RICCI, ALIAS TONY GOBEL, TELEPHONE GEDNEY 6-1179, SHOWING ADDRESS AS 125 OCEAN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN. ADEQUATE SECURITY INSURED.

SCHEIDT

NY R 2 WA

RECEIVED: 12-1-47 1:04 PM EST NH

Donohue

SP5 a/cw 2/16/95

Classified by SP5 a/cw
Declassify on: DADR

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 gsk/lcy
REASON - FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/16/90 7-16-80

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY MLK
DATE 7-18-80

RECORDED & INDEXED

158-2000-123
E B I

CONFIDENTIAL

15 DEC 3 1947

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

53 DEC 12 1947

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2013
J28J17T30

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATES DEPARTMENT OF JUS

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 3, 1947 (URGENT)

Transmit the following message to: SAC, CHICAGO
LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK

36604

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REBUTEL NOVEMBER TWENTY NINE. SUTEL STATUS INVESTIGATION REQUESTED REFERENCE TELETYPE.

HOOVER

58-2000
CAE:LS

2/17/95 SPSC/CH
361586

RECORDED 58-2000-124
F B I
15 DEC 4 1947

EX-103

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 3 1947

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
DEC 3 12 08 PM '47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEC 3 1947

TELEMETER

TELETYPE

60 DEC 9 1947

SENT VIA 12 47 PM Per

COPY 12/5/47 DAD

203B

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: November 17, 1947

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Louis

Congressman Clare Hoffman called this morning to inquire if we had completed our investigation in the Campagna case. I told him I was certain the major portions of the investigation were completed and if anything remained there were just a few loose ends. In checking with Mr. Rosen he tells me it is all completed and I called Hoffman back and told him it was complete. He then asked if he could see the reports. I told him we had sent copies of our reports to the Department and that we could not show him the reports, that he would have to take the matter up either with the Attorney General or the Department of Justice proper. He stated that he would call the Department and state that we had refused to submit our reports to him on the ground that under regulations they were under custody of the AG and the Department.

The old Congressman was very chatty and visitive this morning and told me about how he had single-handedly put down a couple of strikes out in Michigan by having the fortitude to stand up against the strikers, telling the Governor and Commissioner Don Leonard off. He had the Governor tell the sheriff that the sheriff would be removed unless he maintained order. The sheriff and Hoffman went out and confronted a group of strikers and he said they broke right up.

cc: Mr. Tamm
Mr. Rosen

LBN:hmc

2/12/95 SPSCU/CW

58-2000-125

F B

EX-109

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: December 4, 1947

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The attached clipping headlined "Bribe Hinted in Parole Probe" appeared in the Washington Post this morning. The newspaper article is based upon information attributed to Congressman Fred Busbey (R., Ill.) who states that the House Sub-Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has been given the name of a man who "may" have received some money in connection with the transfer of two subjects in this case from Atlanta to the Leavenworth Penitentiary. This information was furnished to a closed meeting of the Committee by Joseph W. Sanford, Warden of the Atlanta Penitentiary.

In this regard your attention is recalled to the fact that Sanford was interviewed on several occasions in this investigation. He was particularly interviewed with reference to a statement contained in the Bureau of Prison files noting results of a telephone conversation with Sanford at which time it was indicated by him that money was being paid to effect the transfers of the subjects in this case. Sanford stated upon interview that the source of information was not recalled but that the information furnished to the Bureau of Prisons was based upon a prison rumor which he had heard. Sanford indicated that he did not intend to imply that money was being paid to any Governmental official to effect these transfers but merely that certain attorneys were particularly active in trying to get the subjects transferred. He identified the attorneys in this regard as William Scott Stewart and Abe Bradley Eben, both of whom later denied knowledge of any bribery or other irregularity in connection with the transfer of subjects.

ACTION

The above information has already been furnished to the Attorney General in investigative reports and the generally uncooperative attitude of Warden Sanford has also been specifically called to the attention of the Department. Under these circumstances, it is not believed that any further action in this regard is necessary at this time.

HANDED BY STOP DESK

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/85 BY SP5 c/cs

RECORDED 58-2000-126
INDEXED 183 II
15 DEC 9 1947

58-2000
CAE:LS

51 JAN 19 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Bribe Hinted in Parole Probe

By The Associated Press

A House Expenditures Subcommittee has been given the name of a man who "may" have received some money in conection with the transfer of two former Capone gangsters from the Atlanta to the Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, Representative Busbey (R., Ill.) said yesterday.

Busbey told reporters after a closed meeting of the committee that he and Representative Dorn (D., S. C.) were given the name by Joseph W. Sanford, warden of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Busbey withheld the name. He said the committee has not determined whether any money actually was exchanged.

Busbey said the prisoners were Paul Ricca and Louis Campagna. They are two of four former Capone associates whose paroles in mid-August are being investigated by the subcommittee, headed by Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.).

Ricca, Campagna, Philip D'Andrea and Charles Gioe were released after serving about one third of their 10-year sentences for an alleged one-million-dollar extortion conspiracy against the movie industry.

Did we interview Sanford re this?

b.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/95 BY SP5CA/CA

EXCLOSURE

RECORDED 158-2000-126
15 DEC 6 1947

DEC 4 1947

WASHINGTON POST
Page 15

December 2, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases; et al.
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

I wish to call to your attention specifically certain newspaper publicity published in the Washington papers for November 28, 1947. The newspaper stories referred to report an interview with Congressman Clare Hoffman to the effect that there is going to be a show-down with the Executive Departments of the Federal Government on how much they should cooperate with Congress. In addition to other instances cited, Congressman Hoffman is reported to have specifically pointed out the hearings conducted by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments which he heads. Congressman Hoffman is quoted as saying with reference to this case, "But the Justice Department is not cooperating with us in that case. The FBI has closed its files to us."

You will recall that Congressman Hoffman transmitted a letter to this Bureau dated September 30, 1947, at which time he requested permission to examine our files in this case. The Congressman was advised by letter dated October 2, 1947, that copies of all investigative reports prepared by this Bureau had been furnished to the Department and indicated that he should take up with you the question of the availability of this information to him. The request by Congressman Hoffman was called to your attention and you were furnished with copies of his letter and my reply.

I wanted to advise you that this is the only request which Congressman Hoffman has made for access to the Bureau files.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/9 BY SP5 [illegible]

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE F.B.I.

(CAE:1s)

EAT:ml

RECORDED 58-2000-127
FBI
34 DEC 6 1947

RECEIVED
DEPT OF JUSTICE
F B I

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:40 PM
DATE 12-2-47
BY [illegible]

Hoffman Plans Showdown on 'Secret' Files

By The Associated Press

Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) is going to have a showdown with the Government's executive departments on how much they should cooperate with Congress.

Specifically, he means cooperation with the House Executive Expenditures Committee, of which he is chairman.

For instance, he is interested in the paroles of four former Capone gangsters. A Federal grand jury in Chicago is looking into them.

"But the Justice Department is not cooperating with us in that case," Hoffman said today in an interview. "The FBI has closed its files to us."

Secret File Maintained

In September, the Civil Service Commission refused to allow his committee to have a look at a secret le kept by its investigators for checking people who apply for Government jobs. It admitted that some Congressmen's names were in the file, admitted that they shouldn't be, and promised to remove their cards at once.

"They said they would send us a list of the names removed," Hoffman said, "but we haven't heard from them yet."

Then there is a proposed security order recently circulated among executive departments setting out what information would be classed as secret and what would be released to the public.

One of Hoffman's subcommittees, headed by Representative Harness (R., Ind.), is looking into that.

"We eventually will have to settle, once and for all, how much information these departments can keep from Congress, how much cooperation they have to give us," Hoffman said.

But the outlook is not all dark, said the Congressman. He feels good about indictments handed down this week in Philadelphia against three labor union leaders.

"They are a clear vindication of the committee," he said. "We will find out whether the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Act is enough to stop the sort of thing they were doing in Philadelphia. That is what the committee has been after all along."

Hoffman's committee investigated the union officers last spring in connection with their activities at the Dock Street Market in Philadelphia.

Act to Be Tested

The three are Harry Daniels, Abraham Goldberg and Fred Schlein, who were indicted along with the Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, Inc., Local 929 of the Perishable Fruit and Produce Haulers Association, and the Produce, Poultry, Fish and Oystermen Drivers and Helpers Union (AFL).

The charge is conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce through intimidation, extortion and other illegal means. Such interference was made unlawful last years when Congress passed a bill sponsored by Representative Hobbs (D., Ala.).

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON POST
Page 11

NOV 28 1947 34 DEC 6 1947

F B I

Showdown Promised By Hoffman on Files Bureaus Hold Secret

By the Associated Press

Representative Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, says he is going to have a showdown with the Government's executive departments on how much they should co-operate with Congress.

Specifically, he means co-operation with the House Expenditures Committee, of which he is chairman.

For instance, he is interested in the paroles of four former Capone gangsters. A Federal grand jury in Chicago is looking into them.

"But the Justice Department is not co-operating with us in that case," Mr. Hoffman said yesterday. "The FBI has closed its files to us."

Kept From Civil Service File.

In September, the Civil Service Commission refused to allow his committee to have a look at a secret file kept by its investigators for checking people who apply for Government jobs. It admitted that the names of some members of Congress were in the file, admitted that they shouldn't be, and promised to remove their cards at once.

"They said they would send us a list of the names removed," Mr. Hoffman said, "but we haven't heard from them yet."

Then there is a proposed security order recently circulated among executive departments setting out what information would be classed as secret and what would be released to the public.

Harness Group Investigating.

One of Mr. Hoffman's subcommittees, headed by Representative Harness, Republican, of Indiana is looking into that.

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Conspiracy Charged.

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The charge is conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce through intimidation, extortion and other illegal means. Such interference was made unlawful last year when Congress passed a bill sponsored by Representative Hobbs, Democrat, of Alabama.

"When we finished our hearings," Mr. Hoffman said, "we thought the Hobbs Act was being violated, and we are glad it is going to be tested. If it isn't strong enough, we will write another law that will be."

(1)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASHINGTON STAR
Date 11/28/47

Tolson
McCabe
Evans

RECORDED 58-128

December 3, 1947

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

For your further information in connection with the captioned matter I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of newspaper articles appearing in the Chicago papers for November 24, 1947.

Enclosures

58-2000
CAE:LS

DEC 4 12 39 PM '47
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DEC 2 5 20 PM '47
F B I

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohn
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Gang Quiz Gets Prison Records

A federal grand jury, delving into evidence indicating that four Guzik-Ricca-Capone gang chiefs directed gambling and vice operations from behind U. S. prison walls, today studied records of Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons.

When this phase of the inquiry is completed this afternoon or tomorrow, the jury will recess over the Thanksgiving weekend. Next week more witnesses will be heard.

ACCARDO KEY FIGURE.

Central figure in the inquiry was Tony Accardo, second in command.

His visits to Paul Ricca, titular gang chief, at Leavenworth prison before Ricca and three others were paroled were disclosed by a congressional investigating committee.

But the investigation promised to spread into a far-reaching search of the entire record of these activities.

The jury will want to know who, besides Accardo, was permitted to visit the mobsters, not only at Leavenworth penitentiary, but at Atlanta, where three of them were first imprisoned.

They will try to find out who contributed the funds to the office of Attorney Eugene Bernstein, 24th Ward Democratic worker, for settlement of government tax claims against Ricca, alias Paul De Lucia, and Louis (Little New York) Campagna.

The panel will want to know if similar funds were raised and used to speed the paroling of Ricca, Campagna, Phil D'Andrea and Charles Gioe after they had served the minimum of their 10-year sentences.

If the evidence develops proof of a conspiracy involving Chicagoans in making possible Accardo's visits to Ricca and Campagna at Leavenworth, the action will be taken here, Rep. Busbey (R) of Chicago has been informed.

Chicago Herald-American
★ Mon., Nov. 24, 1947—5

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN
Nov 24 1947

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/15/95 BY SP5C4/aw

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&
INDEXED

ENCLOSURE

62-2000-128

FBI
31 DEC 6 1947

Mob Parole Probe Hears Prison Aids

Employees of Leavenworth Penitentiary were called to testify Monday in the federal grand jury investigation of the paroles of four Capone hoodlums.

Their testimony was expected to bear upon visits to the prison by Tony Accardo, another Capone lieutenant, who allegedly used the name of a Chicago lawyer to gain entrance.

* * *

A CONGRESSIONAL subcommittee, at a two-day hearing here in September, was told that Accardo used the name of Attorney Joseph I. Bulger, former president of the Melrose Park town board.

The maximum penalty for giving false identification under such circumstances is 10 years in prison.

Bulger was a witness before the grand jury at the opening of the investigation last Thursday.

* * *

ALSO CALLED to testify at that time were Paul "The Waiter" Ricca and Louis "Little New York" Campagna, two of the paroled gangsters.

With Philip D'Andrea and Charles Gioe, they were freed after serving one-third of 10-year sentences for a $1,000,000 shakedown of the movie industry.

The investigation is being directed by U.S. Attorney Otto Kerner Jr. and two assistants, Lawrence J. Miller and Edward J. Ryan.

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DATE 2/12/95 BY SP5 cu/cw

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31 DEC 6 1947

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Nov 24, 1947

PAROLE PROBERS TO AVOID CLASH ON GANG INQUIRY

Will Not Infringe on Any Other Investigation

BY JAMES DOHERTY

Jurisdictional clashes between branches of the national government are to be avoided if possible in the interest of giving the public the truth about the federal paroles of four Capone gangsters, Representatives Clare Hoffman [R., Mich.] and Fred E. Busbey [R., Ill.] said yesterday. Specifically they do not want their investigation to hamper the inquiries of the federal grand jury in Chicago, they said.

Rep. Busbey and Rep. W. J. B. Dorn [D., S. C.] are scheduled to hold a hearing today at the Leavenworth, Kas., prison on much the same subject that is being considered by the grand jury here.

The representatives, however, claimed a priority in that nearly three months ago they started to question the paroles given Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Phil D'Andrea and Charles Gioe, while the grand jury activity was started only last week.

Hoffman to Coöperate

Rep. Hoffman, chairman of the investigating committee, said he would do his part to avoid interference with the proceedings before the Chicago grand jury. Rep. Busbey said his conduct at the prison today would be governed by what the warden, Walter A. Hunter, has to say about subpenas served on prison employes.

Hoffman and Busbey joined in saying it is no secret that Atty. Gen. Clark has not been coöperating with them in their inquiry and they wonder at his intentions concerning the Chicago hunt for information.

Congress can't compel the executive branch to produce records or to divulge information which the executive branch regards as confidential, the representatives agreed. Also, it was said, the courts [which have control of grand jury activities] can't tell congress what to do and congress cannot subpena records or compel testimony that is under the jurisdiction of the courts.

Three Way Inquiry

As it stands now, the legislators said, the paroling of the gangsters is under investigation by all three branches of government—the Hoffman congressional committee; the federal bureau of investigation of the executive branch, and the federal grand jury, under the control of the judiciary.

Atty. Gen. Clark controls two of the three inquiries, Busbey pointed out. The FBI, he said, is under J. Edgar Hoover, who reports to Clark; it was Clark who sent word to United States Atty. Otto Kerner Jr. to call Ricca and Campagna before the Chicago grand jury, and all three present members of the federal parole board were appointed by Clark and are under his direction.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5C/CR

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
Nov 24 1947

ENCLOSURE

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158-2000-128
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31 DEC 6 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: November 25, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; etal
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

~~REFERRED RECORDER~~

There are enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau, newspaper clippings with regard to the captioned matter taken from the November 24, 1947, issues of the Chicago Tribune, ~~the~~ Chicago Daily News, and the Chicago Herald-American.

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

MG
Encs.

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

158-2000-128

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31 DEC 6 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/13/95 BY SP5C/CA

12/3/47

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1947

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ATLANTA 9-22-47 12-53 PM PBH

DIRECTOR, SAC CHICAGO, SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY AND ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES PAROLE. RETEL WASHINGTON FIELD SEPTEMBER NINETEEN INSTANT. RECORDS U S PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, REFLECT LOUIS CAMPAGNA, REGISTRY NUMBER SIX THREE SEVEN SEVEN THREE AND CHARLES GIOE, REGISTRY NUMBER SIX THREE SEVEN SEVEN FOUR, TRANSFERRED USP, LEAVENWORTH JULY TWENTYSEVEN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. PHILLIP D. ANDREA, REGISTRY NUMBER SIX THREE SEVEN SEVEN SEVEN AND PAUL DE LUCIA, REGISTRY NUMBER SIX THREE SEVEN SEVEN SIX, TRANSFERRED USP LEAVENWORTH JULY TWENTYEIGHT NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. JOHN ROSELLI, REGISTRY NUMBER SIX THREE SEVEN SEVEN FIVE, TRANSFERRED TERRE HAUTE SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE NINETEEN FORTYSIX. CAMPAGNA AND DE LUCIA TRANSFERRED FOR CAUSING TROUBLE AMONG PRISONERS. NO INFORMATION IN FILES REASON OTHERS TRANSFERRED. ONLY SKELETON FILE ON SUBJECTS MAINTAINED USP ATLANTA AND MAIN FILE INCLUDING VISITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS WHILE AT ATLANTA FORWARDED WHEN THEY WERE TRANSFERRED. RUC.

FOLTZ

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 1,57 PM OK FBI WA JT

CG OK FBI CG SCT

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RECORDED 58-2000-129
F B I
32 DEC 3 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/10/95 BY SDS

cc: Mr. McCabe

TWO COPIES WFG

DEC 18 1947

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 1850
Atlanta 1, Georgia
September 26, 1947

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5CL/CK

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: Assistant Director ROSEN

Re: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was.
CHARLES GIOE, was.
PHILLIP D'ANDREA, was.
PAUL DE LUCIA, was.
JOHN ROSELLI, was.
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Dear Sir:

Relet from Washington Field dated September 22, 1947, requesting an interview with Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD at the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia.

Warden SANFORD advised that he had no information whatsoever regarding the granting of paroles to the above captioned subjects, and the prison authorities merely state facts in their reports and do not make any recommendations as to whether a prisoner should or should not be paroled. He recalled that CAMPAGNA, D'ANDREA, and DE LUCIA were very talkative and were continually bragging about their exploits to the other prisoners. He recalled GIOE as a tough, quiet, ruthless individual, but ROSELLI never had very much to say. Through one of his informants among the inmates he learned that CAMPAGNA, DE LUCIA and D'ANDREA had stated they had $10,000. to arrange their transfer to Leavenworth and were bragging about their ability to effect the transfer.

Mr. SANFORD stated he did not make any notes concerning the above information and therefore did not recall the name of the inmate who had given him this information nor whether the subjects had made these statements in the informant's presence or someone else had told him about it. According to Mr. SANFORD there was no indication that this money would be paid to Government Officials but rather to Attorneys. He explained that frequently an inmate will pay a large sum of money to some Attorney to arrange a transfer or effect another favor of some sort, and the Attorney will then get in touch with a United States Congressman who calls the Bureau of Prisons requesting the particular favor and pushes the request

58-2000-130
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DEC 18 1947

to such an extent that the favor is frequently granted. The attorney will then report back to the inmate that he had a hard fight in his behalf but finally succeeded when in reality the favor was effected by the Congressman.

Mr. SANFORD further recalled, by referring to the file of CAMPAGNA, that he had written a letter dated July 21, 1945, mentioned in referenced letter. In response to a teletype from Mr. LOVELAND, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Prisons, dated July 18, 1945, this teletype stated "No doubt Mr. BENNETT has discussed with you the advisability of transferring DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA to Leavenworth. Warden HUNTER states NICK CIRCELLA says no ill feeling exist between him and these men. Also a request has been made for transfer of PHILLIP D'ANDREA to Leavenworth to be near home. Please advise is transfer recommended".

Mr. SANFORD informed that he had written the Bureau of Prisons that he did not think it advisable to transfer these men at that time because of the rumors floating about that they were spending money to effect a transfer. He further recommended that if these prisoners were transferred they should be transported by bus and not on the train because of their dangerous propensities. However, the Bureau authorized that D'ANDREA, DE LUCIA, CAMPAGNA and GIOE be transferred and this was done by bus on July 28, 1945. He thought they probably all transferred at the same time since a bus was being used and four could be transported as cheaply as one. He added that constant pressure had been exerted by friends and attorneys of these prisoners to effect their transfer from the time of their arrival in Atlanta. The chief argument in this regard was that they wanted to be nearer home so their families could visit them more often with less travel and expense.

He recalled that A. BRADLEY EBEN referred to in referenced report as ABE BRADLEY came to the prison on two or three occasions to see the above named inmates. The first time he came he had not previously communicated with the prison requesting an interview but just "barged" in one day requesting to see all five prisoners together. This request was not granted and Mr. SANFORD advised him that, according to prison regulations, it would be necessary that he qualify as an attorney for the inmates by corresponding with the prison ahead of time and giving them a chance to make a check regarding his status. EBEN became indignant but nevertheless was denied the visit. On a later occasion he again came to the prison demanding to see ROSELLI. He stated he was ROSELLI'S attorney and the latter had requested to see him. In this instance he had not communicated with the prison in advance and Warden SANFORD had a heated discussion with him, but finally agreed to allow him a visit. He thereupon called ROSELLI to his office and asked ROSELLI if he had retained EBEN as his attorney; he said no he had

not and did not even know him. ROSELLI was asked by the Warden if he wanted to maintain EBEN or had anything to say to him and ROSELLI again answered no. EBEN then said that ANN sent him, meaning BERNICE FRANK, ROSELLI'S girl friend from Beverly Hills, California. Mr. SANFORD then dismissed ROSELLI and EBEN again became very indignant.

Mr. SANFORD described EBEN as a Jewish lawyer from Chicago, who dressed in a "Zoot-suit" fashioned with a wide shouldered cut and especially tailored clothes. He did not know anything about his background but felt that he was a hoodlum lawyer. There was no record of his address in the prison files.

Mr. SANFORD also recalled that WILL SCOTT had talked with these inmates on different occasions but he did not recall anything unusual about SCOTT'S visits. He stated he had no information concerning this matter other than that which had been published in New York newspapers and was rather surprised himself that they were paroled so near their minimum eligibility date. He stated that DE LUCIA, D'ANDREA and CAMPAGNA had caused disturbances among the prison population and because of infraction of prison regulations authorities in Atlanta had taken one hundred and fifty days good time from DE LUCIA and approximately the same amount from CAMPAGNA. As far as his records reflected this good time had not been restored when they left Atlanta.

It is suggested that the Chicago Office locate and interview Attorney A. BRADLEY EBEN in line with the request contained in referenced letter.

Referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN J. FOLTZ
Special Agent in Charge

58-62
IEN:fw

cc Washington Field (AMSD)
cc Chicago (AMSD)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 58-62

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Atlanta, Georgia	10/3/47	9/22,25,26, 30;10/3/47	ISAAC E. NICKOLS mos

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL	BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., reflect CAMPAGNA and GIOE transferred USP, Leavenworth 7/27/45. D'ANDREA and DE LUCIA transferred USP, Leavenworth 7/28/45. ROSELLI transferred Terre Haute 9/29/46. Main prison files re subjects transferred with them, including visitors records. Only skeleton file at USP, Atlanta. Warden SANFORD stated had no positive information subjects paid money to effect transfer, but rumors among prisoners they had $10,000 to pay for transfer. Subjects transferred even though Warden SANFORD recommended against it because of these rumors. Warden had no information re reason subjects paroled. INS, Atlanta, interviewed D'ANDREA, CAMPAGNA, ROSELLI, and DE LUCIA to verify citizenship.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5CAJCA

NO STATISTICS

DEC 18 11 45 AM '47

REFERENCE:

Washington Field teletype to Atlanta dated September 19, 1947
Atlanta teletype to Bureau, Chicago, and Washington Field dated September 22, 1947
Washington Field letter to Bureau dated September 22, 1947
Atlanta letter to Bureau dated September 26, 1947
Washington Field teletype to Kansas City and Atlanta dated September 29, 1947

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edwin J. Lee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

58-2000-131

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2 - Chicago
2 - Atlanta

FPI—LK—7-11-47—100M—4924-60A

Atlanta teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, and
Kansas City dated September 30, 1947
Bureau teletype to Atlanta dated October 2, 1947

DETAILS:

By referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office dated September 19, 1947, it was requested that the names of visitors for subjects LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, PAUL DE LUCIA, and JOHN ROSELLI while incarcerated at the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta be obtained.

It was ascertained from records at the United States Penitentiary that LOUIS CAMPAGNA, Registry Number 63773, and CHARLES GIOE, Registry Number 63774, were transferred to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on July 27, 1945. PHILIP D'ANDREA, Registry Number 63777, and PAUL DE LUCIA, Registry Number 63776, were transferred to Leavenworth on July 28, 1945. JOHN ROSELLI, Registry Number 63775, was transferred to Terre Haute, Indiana, on September 29, 1946.

There was no information in the file concerning the exact reason these individuals were transferred. However, there was a notation that CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA had caused trouble among the prison population, and Mr. HERBERT COX, Associate Warden, stated this might possibly have been the reason for their transfer. He informed that the main prison file concerning these individuals was transferred with them and only a skeleton file remains at the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta. There was no record concerning their correspondence and visitors. However, this information is available in their main institutional file.

By referenced letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated September 22, 1947, it was requested that this office interview Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD at the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta for information in his possession concerning the granting of parole to the above named subjects. It was also requested that he be questioned concerning a statement he made in a letter to Assistant Director LOVELAND of the Bureau of Prisons in Washington, D. C., to the effect that money was being paid to effect the transfer of these subjects from Atlanta to Leavenworth. It was desired that the complete identity of ABE BRADLEY, who had been active in the cases of these subjects, be determined and a lead set out to have him interviewed. Information concerning this interview, which is set out below, was furnished to the Bureau, Washington Field Office, and the Chicago Office, by letter dated September 26, 1947.

Warden SANFORD advised that he had no information whatsoever regarding the granting of paroles to the subjects, and the prison authorities merely state the facts in their reports without making any recommendations as to whether a prisoner should or should not be paroled. He recalled that CAMPAGNA, D'ANDREA, and DE LUCIA were very talkative and were continually bragging about their exploits to the other prisoners. He recalled GIOE as a tough, quiet, ruthless individual, but ROSELLI never had very much to say. Through one of his informants among the inmates he learned that CAMPAGNA, DE LUCIA, and D'ANDREA had stated they had $10,000 to arrange their transfer to Leavenworth and were bragging about their ability to effect the transfer.

Mr. SANFORD stated he did not make any notes concerning the above information, and therefore did not recall the name of the inmate who had given him this information nor whether the subjects had made these statements in the informant's presence or someone else had told him about it. According to Mr. SANFORD, there was no indication that this money would be paid to government officials but rather to attorneys. He explained that frequently an inmate will pay a large sum of money to some attorney to arrange a transfer or effect another favor of some sort. The attorney will then get in touch with a United States Congressman who calls the Bureau of Prisons requesting the particular favor and pushes the request to such an extent that the favor is frequently granted. The attorney will then report back to the inmate that he had a hard fight in his behalf but finally succeeded, when in reality the favor was effected by the Congressman.

Mr. SANFORD further recalled, by referring to the file of CAMPAGNA, that he had written a letter dated July 21, 1945, mentioned in referenced letter. In response to a teletype from Mr. LOVELAND, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Prisons, dated July 18, 1945, this teletype stated "No doubt Mr. BENNETT has discussed with you the advisability of transferring DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA to Leavenworth. Warden HUNTER states NICK CIRCELLA says no ill feeling exists between him and these men. Also a request has been made for the transfer of PHILIP D'ANDREA to Leavenworth to be near home. Please advise is transfer recommended".

Mr. SANFORD informed that he had written the Bureau of Prisons that he did not think it advisable to transfer these men at that time because of the rumors floating about that they were spending money to effect a transfer. He further recommended that if these prisoners were transferred they should be transported by bus and not on the train because of their dangerous propensities. However, the Bureau authorized that D'ANDREA, DE LUCIA, CAMPAGNA and GIOE be transferred, and this was

done by bus on July 28, 1945. He thought they probably all were transferred at the same time since a bus was being used and four could be transported as cheaply as one. He added that constant pressure had been exerted by friends and attorneys of these prisoners to effect their transfer from the time of their arrival in Atlanta. The chief argument in this regard was that they wanted to be nearer home so their families could visit them more often with less travel and expense.

He recalled that A. BRADLEY EBEN, referred to in referenced letter as ABE BRADLEY, came to the prison on two or three occasions to see the above named inmates. The first time he came he had not previously communicated with theprison requesting an interview but just "barged in" one day requesting to see all five prisoners together. This request was not granted and Mr. SANFORD advised him that, according to prison regulations, it would be necessary that he qualify as an attorney for the inmates by corresponding with the prison ahead of time and giving them a chance to make a check regarding his status. EBEN became indignant but nevertheless was denied the visit. On a later occasion he again came to the prison demanding to see ROSELLI. He stated he was ROSELLI's attorney and the latter had requested to see him. In this instance he had not communicated with the prison in advance and Warden SANFORD had a heated discussion with him, but finally agreed to allow him a visit. He thereupon called ROSELLI to his office and asked ROSELLI if he had retained EBEN as his attorney; he said no he had not and did not even know him. ROSELLI was asked by the Warden if he wanted to retain EBEN or had anything to say to him and ROSELLI again answered no. EBEN then said that ANN sent him, meaning BERNICE FRANK, ROSELLI's girl friend from Beverly Hills, California. Mr. SANFORD then dismissed ROSELLI and EBEN again became very indignant.

Mr. SANFORD described EBEN as a Jewish lawyer from Chicago, who dressed in a "zoot-suit" fashioned with a wide shouldered cut and especially tailored clothes. He did not know anything about his background but felt that he was a hoodlum lawyer. There was no record of his address in the prison files.

Mr. SANFORD also recalled that WILLIAM SCOTT had talked with these inmates on different occasions but he did not recall anything unusual about SCOTT's visits. He stated he had no information concerning this matter other than that which had been published in New York newspapers, and was rather surprised himself that they were paroled so near their minimum eligibility date. He stated that DE LUCIA, D'ANDREA and CAMPAGNA had caused disturbances among the prison population and because of infractions of prison regulations authorities in Atlanta had taken

one hundred and fifty days good time from DE LUCIA and approximately the same amount from CAMPAGNA. As far as his records reflected, this good time had not been restored when they left Atlanta.

It was suggested that the Chicago Office locate and interview Attorney A. BRADLEY EBEN in line with the request contained in referenced letter.

Warden SANFORD telephonically contacted this office on October 3, 1947, and advised that after a further check of the files on these subjects he wished to correct the statement concerning good time which had been taken from them. He stated that because of certain infractions of rules they were brought before the disciplinary board but no action was taken to take their good time away. He noted that the report in this regard was not signed by either committee members or himself, and therefore it was not in effect when they left Atlanta.

Two teletypes were received from the Washington Field Office under date of September 29, 1947, requesting that it be ascertained if detainers were filed against the subjects while incarcerated in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, and also that contact be made with local immigration representatives to ascertain the purpose of their visit to the subjects while in Atlanta. In this connection, as previously stated, only a skeleton file concerning these subjects is maintained at Atlanta, and there was no record concerning any detainers having been filed against them while at this institution. It was stated that information concerning the detainers would be at Leavenworth.

Inquiry was also made of Mr. BERNER, local investigator for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and he advised that according to his records D'ANDREA, ROSELLI, CAMPAGNA, and DE LUCIA were interviewed in order to verify their citizenship. The parents of these individuals were born in Italy, but only DE LUCIA was foreign born. Mr. BERNER informed that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has an agreement with the United States Penitentiary whereby he will be notified in the event any prisoners of foreign birth or with parents of foreign birth are received. When this notification is furnished to Immigration and Naturalization Service arrangements are made to interview the prisoners in an attempt to verify their citizenship.

According to Immigration and Naturalization Service records CAMPAGNA was born on September 23, 1900, in Illinois, the son of LOUIS and

ANTONIA SCARDINI. D'ANDREA was born September 7, 1891, at Buffalo, New York, the son of ALOSIUS D'ANDREA and ANTONIA VILLO. ROSELLI was born June 4, 1905, at Chicago, the son of VINCENZO and MARIA ROSELLI, under the name of GIOVANNI ROSELLI. DE LUCIA was born July 10, 1898 at Apricena Compobasso, Italy, under the name PAUL MAGLIO. He entered the United States on August 10, 1940, on the SS Ryndam via port of New York. He was naturalized September 27, 1928, and FRANK MEO, 905 South Halstead Street, and MICHAEL J. FISK, 4920 Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, witnessed his naturalization. There was no information in the file concerning a visit to CHARLES GIOE.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

l Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Atlanta, Georgia
October 3, 1947

Director, FBI

RE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Attention: Assistant Director Rosen

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith the report of Special Agent ISAAC E. NICKOLS dated October 3, 1947, which covers complete investigation conducted by the Atlanta Office in this matter.

This information has previously been furnished to the Bureau and interested offices by letter and teletype.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-12-97 BY SP5a/ow

Very truly yours,

EDWIN J. FOLTZ
SAC

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AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 6 1947

TELETYPE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss [illegible]

FBI ATLANTA 10-6-47 1-36 PM TLL

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

ATTENTION ~~ASSITXX~~ ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. RE TELEPHONE CALL MR. MCCABE THIS OFFICE. RE PAGE TWO REPORT SA ISAAC E. NICHOLS DATED OCTOBER THIRD, FORTY SEVEN, CONCERNING NOTATION IN ATLANTA PENITENTIARY FILE THAT CAMPAGNA AND DELUCIA HAD CAUSED TROUBLE AMONG THE PRISON POPULATION. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THIS NOTATION WAS ACTUALLY A TYPEWRITTEN PART OF ROUTINE PROGRESS REPORT RE DELUCIA ~~AXX~~ DATED APRIL TWENTY SIXTH, FORTY FIVE, BASED ON COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS OF VARIOUS SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL, THE FILE NOT REFLECTING SPECIFICALLY WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS PARTICULAR COMMENT AND PENITENTARY OFFICIALS COULD NOT FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. WARDEN SANFORD STATED THAT DANDREA, DELUCIA AND CAMPAGNA CONTINUALLY BRAGGING AND THROWING THEIR WEIGHT AROUND, WHICH TENDED TO CAUSE OTHER PRISONERS TO LOOK UP TO ~~HXX~~ THEM AND TRY TO IMITATE THEIR ACTIONS, TENDING TO LOWER PRISON ~~MAXX~~ MORALE. DANDREA HAD THREE DISCIPLINARY REPORTS, NAMELY, CONNIVING TO HAVE INMATE IN LABORATORY TO RETURN POSITIVE REPORT SHOWING SUGAR IN DELUCIAS URINE SO HE COULD GET ON DIET LINE, DATED MAY TWENTYSEVENTH, FORTY FOUR VIOLATING DIET RESTRICTION WHEN ~~FOUJXX~~ FOUND DRINKING COFFEE, DATED SEPTEMBER TENTH. , FORTY FOUR, AND REFUSING TO MOP FLOOR HE

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Dandrea

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memo Rosen 10-6-47 EJM

HAD TRACKED WHEN ORDERED TO DO SO BY AN OFFICER, DATED JULY TWNTY SIXTH, FORTY FIVE. WAS PLACED IN PUNITIVE SEGREGATION FOR LATTER OFFENSE AND WAS HERE WHEN TRANSFERRED. RE PAGE FOUR, PARAGRAPH ONE, INSTANT REPORT, TO EFFECT THAT CONSTANT PRESSURE HAD BEEN EXERTED BY FRIENDS AND ATTORNEYS OF THESE PRISONERS TO EFFECT THEIR TRANSFER. TRANSFER TRANSFER FROM TIME OF THEIR ARRIVAL IN ATLANTA. WARDEN SANFORD ADVISED ON REINTERVIEW THAT THE PRESSURE HE HAD REFERENCE TO WAS EXERTED BY THE PRISONERS THEMSELVES WHEN BEING INTERVIEWED BY OFFICIALS AT THE PENITENTIARY. HE STATED THAT THESE PRISONERS HAD NO FRIENDS VISITING THEM EXCEPT CLOSE RELATIVES AND AS FAR AS HE KNEW NONE OF VISITING RELATIVES TRIED TO BRING PRESSURE TO HAVE THEM TRANSFERRED. HE SAID ONLY TWO ATTORNEYS, NAMELY A. BRADLEY EBEN AND WILLIAM STEWART, VISITED THE PRISONERS. HE STATED ANOTHER INMATE, NAME NOT RECALLED, TOLD HIM THAT EBEN WAS BRINGING PRESSURE TO HAVE THE PRISONERS TRANSFERRED, HOWEVER HE DID NOT KNOW SPECIFICALLY WHAT SORT OF PRESSURE INSTANT PRISONER HAD REFERENCE TO. HE SAID ATTORNEY EBEN TALKED WITH HIM AND REQUESTED THEY BE TRANSFERRED BUT THIS REQUEST WAS NOT GRANTED AT THAT TIME. RE PAGE FIVE, PARAGRAPH TWO, INSTANT REPORT, WARDEN SANFORD STATED THAT ON JUNE TWENTY SEVENTH,

PAGE THRE

FORTY FOUR, DANDREA WAS BROUGHT BEFORE THE DISCIPLINARY BOARD, AT WHICH TIME IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT HE FORFEIT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY DAYS GOOD TIME FOR CONNIVING IN CONNECTION WITH FIRST INFRACTION AS STATED ABOVE. ON THE SAME DATE DELUCIA WAS BROUGHT BEFORE THE BOARD FOR COMPLICITY IN TRYING TO INFLUENCE AN INMATE IN THE LABORATORY TO RETURN A POSITIVE SUGAR COUNT IN HIS URINE SO HE COULD BE ON THE DIET LINE. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT HE FORFEIT TWO HUNDRED FORTY DAYS GOOD TIME. WARDEN SANFORD STATED COPIES OF RECOMMENDATION IN ATLANTA PEN FILES SIGNED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DISCIPLINARY BOARD, THOMAS J. GOUGH, ASSOCIATE WARDEN, BUT WAS NOT SIGNED BY HIM OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, NAMELY WATER SCHULTZ, CHAIRMAN OF INDUSTRIES, AND BEN OVERSTREET, THEN ASSISTANT WARDEN, AND WAS NOT IN EFFECT. HE STATED HE DID NOT RECALL WHY HE HAD NOT SIGNED THESE RECOMMENDATIONS BUT PROBABLY THE REASON WOULD BE CONTAINED IN THEIR MAIN FILES AT LEAVENWORTH OR THERE MIGHT BE SOMETHING IN THE LEAVENWORTH FILE WHICH WOULD HELP HIM TO RECALL WHY HE HAD NOT SIGNED THE REPORTS. LETTERS FOLLOWS.

FOLTZ

END

ACK PLS

/153PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

DU SC PLS

V

cc: Mr. McCabe

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 58-62

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Atlanta, Georgia	10/6/47	10/6/47	ISAAC E. NICKOLS mos

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL	BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/12/95 BY SP5 alk

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Attention: Assistant Director A. Rosen

NO STATISTICS

Warden SANFORD, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., interviewed and stated D'ANDREA, DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA were continually bragging and tending to lower prison morale at institution. Said pressure exerted to effect their transfer was made by prisoners themselves when talking with authorities. On 6/27/44 D'ANDREA and DE LUCIA were before a disciplinary board and board recommended D'ANDREA forfeit 150 days good time and DE LUCIA forfeit 240 days good time, but recommendation not signed by Warden and not in effect. Warden unable to state reason this recommendation not carried out.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent ISAAC E. NICKOLS dated October 3, 1947, at Atlanta, Georgia
Atlanta teletype to Bureau dated October 6, 1947

DETAILS:

As to the statement in referenced report concerning a notation in the Atlanta Penitentiary file to the effect that CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA had caused trouble among the prison population, it was determined that the notation was actually a typewritten part of a routine progress report concerning DE LUCIA dated September 26, 1945. This progress report was based on the comments and observations of various supervisory personnel at the prison, and the files did not

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	58-2000-4133	RECORDED & INDEXED

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2 - Chicago
2 - Atlanta

reflect specifically who was responsible for this particular comment, and Penitentiary officials could not furnish any additional information.

Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD advised that D'ANDREA, DE LUCIA, and CAMPAGNA were continually bragging and throwing their weight around, which caused the other prisoners to look up to them and try to imitate their actions, thereby tending to lower prison morale. He explained further that these individuals were former gang leaders and because of their wide publicity some of the prisoners thought anything they said was right. He informed that D'ANDREA had three disciplinary reports, namely, conniving to have an inmate in the prison laboratory return a positive report showing sugar in DE LUCIA's urine so he could get on the diet line, dated May 27, 1944; on September 10, 1944, he was cited for violating his diet restriction when found drinking coffee which he was specifically instructed not to do; on July 26, 1945, he had a disciplinary report for refusing to mop the floor which he had tracked after being ordered to do so by an officer. He told the officer he was, because of his physical condition, unable to do this type of work. He was placed in punitive segregation for this latter offense and was in this status when transferred from Atlanta.

As to the statement in referenced report to the effect that constant pressure had been exerted by friends and attorneys of these prisoners to effect their transfer from the time of their arrival in Atlanta, Warden SANFORD advised that the pressure he had reference to was exerted by the prisoners themselves when being interviewed by officers at the Penitentiary. He explained that on every occasion when they talked with any of the prison officers they requested to be transferred to Leavenworth so as to be near their people and their people could visit them often without too much expense. He stated these prisoners had no friends visiting them except close relatives, and as far as he knew none of the visiting relatives had brought any pressure to have them transferred. He related that only two attorneys, namely A. BRADLEY EBEN and WILLIAM STEWART, visited the prisoners. He explained that another inmate whose name he did not recall had told him that EBEN was bringing pressure to have the prisoners transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth. However, he did not know specifically what sort of pressure this prisoner had reference to. He stated that Attorney EBEN had talked with him and requested that these prisoners be transferred, but the request was not granted at that time.

Concerning the statement previously made by Warden SANFORD to the effect that good time had been taken from these prisoners because of infractions of the rules, he advised upon reinterview that on June 27, 1944,

D'ANDREA was brought before the disciplinary board at which time it was recommended that he forfeit 150 days good time for conniving in connection with the first infraction of the rules as explained above. On the same date DE LUCIA was up before the board for complicity in trying to influence an inmate in the prison laboratory to return a positive sugar count in his urine so he could be on the diet line. The Warden recommended that he forfeit 240 days good time.

Warden SANFORD stated that copies of these recommendations in the Atlanta Penitentiary files concerning these two prisoners were signed by the chairman of the disciplinary board at that time, namely THOMAS J. GOUGH, Associate Warden, but were not signed by him or the other members of the board. According to Mr. HERBERT COX, associate warden at the present time, the other members of the disciplinary board on the occasions when these two prisoners were heard were WALTER SCHULTZ, Chairman of Industries at the Prison, and BEN OVERSTREET, then assistant warden. Warden SANFORD advised that, according to the copy of the good time forfeiture board report which was in the files of D'ANDREA and DE LUCIA, the good time forfeiture recommendation was not in effect since neither he nor other members of the board had signed it. He stated he did not recall why he had not signed these recommendations, but probably the reason would be contained in the main file of these prisoners at Leavenworth, or there might be something in the Leavenworth files which would help him to recall why he had not signed the reports.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 8 1947

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichol
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ATLANTA 10-8-47 3-06 PM PBH

DIRECTOR AND ~~SACX~~ SACS CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON FILX FIELD

ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A ROSEN

URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WA, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER. RETEL FROM CHICAGO OCTOBER SEVENTH INSTANT. WARDEN SANFORD, USP, ATLANTA, ADVISED THAT SHORTLY AFTER A PRISONER IS RECEIVED AN ADMISSION SUMMARY REPORT IS PREPARED CONTAINING BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND RESULTS OF OBSERVATION AND EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER BY VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AT THE PRISON. THEREAFTER PROGRESS REPORTS ARE PREPARED WHEN NECESSARY, FOR EXAMPLE WHEN TRANSFERRED FROM ONE JOB TO ANOTHER, FROM THE INSTITUTION, OR ANY OTHER SPECIAL EVENT WHICH MIGHT OCCUR CONCERNING THE PRISONER. HE TRIES TO HAVE PROGRESS REPORTS SUBMITTED AT LEAST ONCE YEARLY AND STATED IF PERSONNEL AVAILABLE IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE FOR REPORTS MORE OFTEN. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO SET POLICY BY BUREAU OF PRISONS AND POLICY TO SUBMIT PROGRESS REPORTS EVERY THREE MONTHS IN ERROR. HE EXPLAINED THAT PAROLE PROGRESS REPORTS SUBMITTED A SHORT TIME BEFORE MINIMUM PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE, AT WHICH TIME PRISONER IS CALLED IN AND REQUESTED TO MAKE FORMAL REQUEST FOR PAROLE OR WAIVE HIS REQUEST. SOMETIMES IF PRISONER DOES NOT

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31 DEC 18 1947

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cc: Mr. McCabe

WANT TO APPLY FOR PAROLE AND REFUSES TO SIGN WAIVER HE IS BROUGHT BEFORE PAROLE BOARD [redacted] ANYWAY, AT WHICH TIME HE IS ASKED BY BOARD ABOUT HIS REQUEST AND REFUSAL TO SIGN WAIVER. HE ADVISED THAT PAROLE PROGRESS REPORTS ARE NOT PREPARED EVERY THREE MONTHS AND ONLY PRIOR TO TIME PRISONER IS TO COME BEFORE PAROLE BOARD. IF ORIGINAL PAROLE REQUEST IS DENIED AND HE IS UP FOR RECONSIDERATION ANOTHER PAROLE PROGRESS REPORT WILL BE PREPARED.

FOLTZ

END

PLS ACK IN ORDER

WA 3-14 PM OK FBI WASH DC VH

CG

OK FBI CG AM

DISC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 25 1947

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5CA/CR

WASHINGTON 3 SROM BALTIMORE 85 12-50 P EDST

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASH FIELD URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ETAL. BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE SEPTEMBER TWENTYFOUR. INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL HARRY COOPER, BALTIMORE, REVEALED HE BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH JOE ROGERS IN CHICAGO NINETEEN THIRTYTWO WHILE COOPER IN CHARGE OMAHA OFFICE U. S. SECRET SERVICE. SINCE THEN HAS SEEN HIM OCCASIONALLY. ROGERS OPERATES ROGERS CORNER, A NIGHT CLUB, EIGHTH AND FIFTIETH, NEW YORK CITY. SOMETIME EARLY PART THIS YEAR COOPER VISITED ROGERS AND ROGERS ASKED IF COOPER COULD GET HIM IN TO SEE CHARLIE GIOE WHO WAS IN LEAVENWORTH. COOPER STATES HE KNEW JIMMY BENNETT, BUREAU OF PRISONS, VERY WELL AND ASKED HIM IF HE WOULD ARRANGE FOR ROGERS TO SEE GIOE. THIS WAS ARRANGED BY BENNETT WRITING LETTER TO COOPER WHO IN TURN FORWARDED IT TO ROGERS. COOPER SAID HE RECEIVED NOTHING FOR THIS SERVICE AND WOULD HAVE DONE IT FOR ANYBODY. SAYS ROGERS IN WITH QUOTE CHICAGO MOB UNQUOTE AND THAT MONEY TO OPEN ROGERS CORNERS CAME FROM CHICAGO RACKETEERS. COOPER ALSO SAID HE WAS OF IMPRESSION GIOE SENTENCED BECAUSE OF ILLEGAL LABOR ACTIVITIES AND IN CONNECTION WITH WILLIE BIOFF CASE. INTIMATED CAPTAIN OF WAITERS ROGERS CORNERS ALWAYS KNEW WHEREABOUTS OF ROGERS. ALSO SUGGESTED TOMMY CALLAHAN OF

RECORDED 58-2000-135
INDEXED
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32 DEC 3 1947

51 DEC 18 1947

PAGE TWO

CHICAGO SECRET SERVICE OR J. MC GRATH FORMERLY OF NEW YORK SECRET SERVICE COULD PROBABLY FURNISH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BACKGROUND AND PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF ROGERS IF NOT LOCATED NEW YORK AS THEY WERE SOURCES OF HIS INFORMATION CONCERNING ROGERS.

HALLFORD

END

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TWO COPIES TWO

cc Mr Cabe.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 58-61

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	9/27/47	9/25,26/47	VERNON J. GOERTZ mhp

TITLE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; CHARLES GIOE, was; PHILIP D'ANDRIA, was; PAUL DE LUCIA, was; JOHN ROSELLI, was.

CHARACTER OF CASE: BRIBERY - PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Colonel HARRY COOPER, Baltimore, Md. stated JOE ROGERS operates "Rogers' Corner", a nightclub, New York City. Early part of this year ROGERS asked COOPER if he could arrange for ROGERS to see CHARLIE GIOE who was then in Leavenworth Penitentiary. COOPER stated he knew JIMMY BENNETT, Bureau of Prisons, very well and he asked BENNETT if he would arrange for ROGERS to see GIOE. This was arranged by BENNETT writing a letter to COOPER who in turn forwarded it to ROGERS. COOPER suggested that TOMMY CALLAHAN of the Chicago Office of the U.S. Secret Service, or J. McGRATH of the New York Office of the U.S. Secret Service could possibly furnish additional information concerning ROGERS.

NO STATISTICS

DEFERRED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/17/95 BY SP5CL/CK

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Washington Field dated September 24, 1947.
Teletype to Director and Washington Field dated September 25, 1947.
Teletype from Washington Field dated September 26, 1947.

DETAILS: This is a joint report of Special Agents MAURICE D. DuBOIS and VERNON J. GOERTZ.

In accordance with the request in reference teletype of September 24, Special Agents DuBOIS and GOERTZ proceeded to

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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34 SEP 24 1947

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the home of Colonel HARRY COOPER, 3401 Pinkney Road, Baltimore, Maryland. Interview conducted there revealed the following pertinent information:

COOPER stated that he had become acquainted with JOE ROGERS while he, COOPER, was in the Secret Service in Omaha. He met JOE ROGERS in 1932 through TOMMY CALLAHAN who was then a supervisor in the Secret Service in the Chicago Office. Since then he has seen ROGERS occasionally He has visited him in his nightclub known as "Rogers' Corner", 8th and 50th, New York City, New York.

During the early part of this year when COOPER visited ROGERS, ROGERS asked COOPER if he could get him in to see CHARLIE GIOE who was in Leavenworth Penitentiary. COOPER stated he knew JIMMY BENNETT of the United States Bureau of Prisons very well and asked him if he would arrange for ROGERS to see GIOE. This was arranged by BENNETT writing a letter to COOPER who in turn forwarded it to ROGERS.

COOPER said he received no remuneration for this service and would have done as much for anybody.

During the conversation, COOPER stated that ROGERS was in with "the Chicago mob" and that money to open "Rogers' Corner" came from Chicago racketeers. COOPER also stated he was of the impression that GIOE had been sentenced to Leavenworth because of some illegal labor activities and he believed that at the time he was associated with WILLIE BIOFF.

When asked how he would contact ROGERS if he wanted him, COOPER stated he would go to or call "Rogers' Corner" and if JOE ROGERS were not there, he would ask the captain of the waiters, whose name he did not know, where ROGERS was. He stated that through this waiter he had always been able to reach ROGERS in the past.

When questioned concerning the source of his information concerning the possible connection between JOE ROGERS and the Chicago racketeers, COOPER indicated that he had acquired this information through conversations had with TOMMY CALLAHAN of the Chicago Office of the United States Secret Service and J. McGRATH, formerly of the New York Office of the United States Secret Service. He added that both of these men could probably furnish additional information on the background and activities of ROGERS. He also stated that if ROGERS could not be located at "Rogers' Corner", CALLAHAN or McGRATH, most likely McGRATH, could furnish information as to ROGERS' whereabouts at present.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Boston - get report in.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 30 1947

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 1 AND WASHINGTON FIELD FROM BOSTON 30 12-32 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. EDWARD T. REIDY, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ~~XXXXXX~~ ISLAND, INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED REMEMBERS ATTORNEY EMANUEL STERN VISITING MEMBERS OF PAROLE BOARD BUT DOES NOT RECOLLECT HIS VISITS SPECIFICALLY IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE. KNOWS OF NO OVERTURES MADE BY STERN TO ANY MEMBER OF PAROLE BOARD, NOR ANY CONTACTS BY HIM FOR PURPOSE OF HAVING INFLUENCE EXERTED REGARDING PAROLE OF SUBJECT D ANDREA. REPORT FOLLOWS.

SOUCY

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END

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cc: Mr. McCabe

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 3 1947

TELETYPE

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DIRECTOR URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REURTEL. REPORT BY SA JOSEPH A. OXLEY FORWARDED AMSD SEPTEMBER THIRTY.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION FILE NO. 58-194

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	10-11-47	10/9,10/47	WAYNE S. MURPHY (A) WSM:mel

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases; ET AL	BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

Eighteen persons listed on insurance records as contributing cash collateral for bonds of subjects, interviewed. These persons admitted contributing total of $235,000 toward collateral for subjects' bonds. Maintain these contributions were made because of friendship with the subjects or at the request of mutual friends. Subject GIOE personally furnished $5,000, which was put up by CHARLES SIGNA. These witnesses deny that any pressure or coercion was brought to bear in connection with the securing of this collateral. Collateral returned to them after subjects were sentenced. With the exception of one witness who received a ten per cent fee on his contribution of $15,000, none of the remaining witnesses interviewed received any interest, fees or bonuses on the cash advances. All deny contributing any additional funds in behalf of subjects for any purpose with the exception of WALTER THOMAS NOVAK, a local gambler, who advised that he contributed $10,000 toward Subject CAMPAGNA's income tax liability in August or September, 1946 at the request of JOSEPH CORNGOLD. CORNGOLD reported to be part owner of El Patio and Austin Clubs in partnership with Subject CAMPAGNA, and is sometimes described as Cicero's gambling overlord and is associated with WILLIAM HEENEY, veteran CAPONE gangster. NOVAK maintains he has made no further contributions in behalf of subjects. All persons interviewed deny that they have made any contributions in connection with the securing of the paroles for subjects, and deny they have any knowledge of irregularities in connection with the securing of the paroles.

NO STATISTICS

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4 CHICAGO

7—2034

Chicago File #58-194
WSM:mel

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Chicago File #58-194

REFERENCE: Letter from Bureau to Washington Field Division dated September 22, 1947.
Report of SA ADRIAN L. MEYER (A) dated October 9, 1947 at Chicago, Illinois.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Chicago File No. 58-194
DEW:LML

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents (A) KENNETH S. SMITH and DOUGLASS E. WENDEL:

On October 9, 1947, Mr. A. A. KONITZER, Resident Vice-President, and TIM E. DUNNE, Manager of the Fidelity and Surety Department, American Casualty Company, 175 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, were interviewed in regard to the identity of the agent that represented their company at the time the bail bonds were posted for the subjects in this case in 1943, and for information regarding the individuals putting up the necessary collateral in connection with these bail bonds.

DUNNE stated that the original contact of the American Casualty Company with the subjects regarding bail bonds came about through an attorney named GEORGE CALLAGHAN, who was representing the subjects in the bond matter, and who was a personal friend of TIM DUNNE. According to DUNNE, CALLAGHAN contacted an insurance broker by the name of ARTHUR J. WARD, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, who, in turn contacted DUNNE of the American Casualty Company and made arrangements for the placing of the bail bonds for the subjects.

DUNNE and KONITZER stated that they had no files of the bail bond transaction except for a small file showing the names of the individuals putting up collateral for the bond and Dun and Bradstreet reports on individuals who did put up this collateral. The file contained a typewritten list of individuals, showing their names, addresses, amount of collateral, type of collateral, and bank upon which drawn, and, according to DUNNE, was originally prepared for Mr. MALONE of the Internal Revenue Department in 1943.

In connection with the supplying of this information to MALONE, DUNNE and KONITZER stated that at the time MALONE requested a list of the donors of collateral, that they had refused to give this information to MALONE. They further stated that at a later date, they appeared before Federal Judge HOLLY in the Northern District of Illinois, and after a discussion, it was agreed upon that the information would be furnished to the Internal Revenue Department. They stated that the reason that the information was not originally given to MALONE was because of the fact that they considered this information of a confidential nature.

The total amount of collateral put up by the various individuals, according to DUNNE and KONITZER, was approximately $500,000.00. However, after an examination of the list in the file, it was ascertained that the total shown on this list was only $388,000.00. Both men stated that the discrepancy of $112,000.00 could not be accounted for except that they thought the individuals listed had possibly come into their office at a later date and had added additional moneys for collateral.

Both men were questioned specifically as to whether there were other persons involved in the transaction whose names did not appear upon this list, and they were unable to answer this question, stating that their files were not complete, and that the home office of the American Casualty Company would be in a better position to answer this question. DUNNE reiterated several times that he believed that the list contained all of the individuals putting up collateral for the bail bonds.

It is to be noted that the funds collected as collateral were deposited with the Chicago office of the American Casualty Company. DUNNE stated that they did not take the collateral under the name of one individual, and that they had demanded that every person putting up collateral have his name included with the amount of collateral that he gave to the bonding company. The following is a list of the individuals appearing in the file of the American Casualty Company, which individuals did put up collateral for the bail bonds:

Payments by Cashiers Checks

Name and Address	Amount	Bank
SAMUEL GAROFALO, 1231 Vine Street	$ 5,000.00	Cosmo National Bank
NATE JACOBS, 209 West Jackson	5,000.00	Independent National Bank
LOUIS ESPOSITO, 850 Halsted Street	5,000.00	Central National Bank
TONY PALUMBO, Chicago Avenue Motor Sales, 2412 West Chicago	25,000.00	National Security Bank
SAM CAPLAN, 4942 North Francisco	20,000.00	City National Bank
JOHN SCANLAN, 7438 Prairie	5,000.00	American National Bank
CHARLES SIGNA, 4817 Dakin	5,000.00	Northwest National Bank
RUDOLPH SWANSON, 7825 Constance	7,500.00	Central National Bank
C. LaMANTIA, 5655 South Mozart	7,500.00	Central National Bank
GEORGE CHRISTOS, 1823 51st Street, Cicero, Illinois	10,000.00	First National Bank
TONY BATTAGLIA, 158 West 14th Street, Chicago Heights	5,000.00	City National Bank, Chicago Heights, Illinois

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DEW:LML

Name and Address	Amount	Bank
P. LaGANTIA, 7537 South Park	$10,000.00	Central National Bank
GUY DiLEO, 1123 West Huron	10,000.00	National Security Bank
Mrs. ELSIE FLEIG, 4300 Marine Drive	10,000.00	American National Bank and Trust Company
MICKEL POTSON, 5126 South Wabash	13,000.00	American National Bank
S. JEROME JOHNSON, 1 North LaSalle	10,000.00	American National Bank
JAMES GRAZIANO, 901 West Randolph J. P. Graziano Grocery Company	10,000.00	Mid-City National Bank
ANTHONY PERRY, City Beverage Co., 1331 Prairie, Chicago Heights	10,000.00	Check issued to PERRY by Chicago Heights National Bank on Continental Illinois National Bank.
JOHN COMISE, 529 West 46th Street	10,000.00	Halsted Exchange National Bank
WILLIAM D'AMICO, Glenwood, Ill.	20,000.00	Issued by Chicago Heights National Bank on the Continental Illinois National Bank
DOROTHY PIERCE, 7727 South Kingston	12,000.00	National Bank of Hyde Park
Payments by Personal Check		
JOHN DORR, Dorr Midwest Trailer Sales, Charlestown, Indiana	5,000.00	First Bank of Charlestown, Charlestown, Indiana
Payments by Cash		
LOUIS VOLIN, 1137 South State	10,000.00	
WALTER KLAUSCH, 14 East Walton Place	10,000.00	
JOHN RAGO, 624 North Western	8,300.00	
LOUIS RAGO, 624 North Western	11,700.00	
W. THOMAS NOVAK, 4740 West 65th	15,000.00	

Chicago File No. 58-194
DEW:LML

Payments by Cash (Cont'd)

Name and Address	Amount	Bank
BETTY SUSSMAN	$25,000.00	
ROBERT MARCUS, 1109 South State	15,000.00	
JACK SUSSMAN	25,000.00	
Payments by Cash and Cashiers Checks		
DAVID J. PELLET, 46 East 22nd	13,000.00	City National Bank and Trust Co.
LOUIS C. SOHEN, Seneca Hotel	10,000.00	Lake Shore Trust Company
Payments by Bank Money Order		
PETER MARUCA, 1158 West Grand	5,000.00	National Security Bank
LOUIS DeCALA, 1158 West Grand	5,000.00	National Security Bank
Payment by Certified Check		
GEORGE CHERONES	5,000.00	First National Bank
Payment by Cashiers Check and Personal Check		
SANTO GAROFALO, 3210 Pierce Street	10,000.00	Central National Bank

All addresses and banks are located in Chicago unless otherwise stated in the above list.

Also contained in the file furnished by the American Casualty Company was an unsigned copy of a Collateral Agreement which indicated that the collateral put up by any one individual covered the bonds of the following individuals: CHARLES GIOE, PHILIP D'ANDREA, PAUL DeLUCIA, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, FRANCIS MARITOTE and RALPH PIERCE. They covered these individuals jointly and severally and, in connection with this, KONITZER stated that they would not accept any collateral from an individual for a specific subject, but that the collateral had to be for all of the subjects, jointly and severally. The copy of this agreement mentioned above was one that pertained to the collateral advances by one DiLEO and was dated March 25, 1943.

Chicago File No. 58-194
DEW:LML

In connection with the bail bonds, DUNNE and KONITZER explained that the total bond supplied by their company was $700,000.00. They stated that their company also bonded JOHN ROSELLI, but that the bond was not actually consummated in the Chicago office. They stated that the total amount of collateral obtained for the $700,000.00 bond was approximately $500,000.00, and that a fee of two per cent was charged on the face value of the bonds, which resulted in a profit to the American Casualty Company of $14,000.00. KONITZER stated that if one subject up to five subjects did not appear on the date set, that his company would not have lost any money, but that at least six or seven would have to fail to appear before his company would have a loss. He stated that, in other words, there was a possible $200,000.00 loss to the American Casualty Company if all seven subjects failed to appear when called.

KONITZER stated that the cost of these bonds was paid by Attorney JOSEPH IMBURGIO BULGER. The source of the funds used by BULGER to pay this cost was not known to either DUNNE or KONITZER.

The records of the American Casualty Company failed to disclose the dates of the bail bonds, the dates of the Collateral Agreements, and the dates of cancellation of bonds. Their records also did not show whether any substitutions were made of bonds.

Both DUNNE and KONITZER were asked if they knew any of the subjects in instant case, and they stated that they did not know them personally, but did know them by reputation.

Mr. KONITZER stated that at the time the bail bonds were cancelled, that his company in Reading, Pennsylvania, wrote checks to the individuals that had originally put up collateral for the bonds, and that these checks were sent to the Chicago office of the American Casualty Company and were distributed by the Chicago office to the individuals to whom they were made payable.

Chicago File 58-194
PCD:lab

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PHILIP C. DUNNE and WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN.

SAM CAPLAN, 2113 South 51st Court, Cicero, Illinois, treasurer of the Ajax Manufacturing Company, 3001 South Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago, advised he posted $20,000.00 bond in 1943, out of his own personal funds, for subject GIOE, after GIOE had asked him to do so. CAPLAN stated he secured a cashier's check in the amount of the bond from the City National Bank in Chicago and gave the check to an insurance company in Chicago, as bond for GIOE. However, he does not recall the date he posted the bond or the name of the company with whom it was posted. CAPLAN does not recall whether or not he got a receipt for the money, but was of the opinion that he might have.

CAPLAN denied knowing the exact circumstances surrounding the contact between GIOE and himself with reference to the bond, and maintains it was strictly on a personal basis.

CAPLAN stated he received his money back from the insurance company, after subject GIOE was sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary, but does not recall how soon after GIOE went to the penitentiary he did receive the money. He denied seeing GIOE since his release from Leavenworth. He advised GIOE is the only one of the subjects involved in this case that he knows, and stated he grew up with GIOE on the Northwest side of Chicago.

He advised he was called in to the Internal Revenue Department for inquiry regarding the posting of $20,000.00 bond.

CAPLAN denied knowing Attorney EUGENE O'BERNSTEIN, denied contributing any money or services to a fund to pay the income tax delinquencies for the subjects in this case, and denied knowing any person or persons who may have given or loaned money for the income tax payments of the subjects in this case. He denied ever being approached by anyone for the purpose of contributing to a known or unknown fund with reference to the welfare of the subjects in this case.

Chicago File #58-194
JBG:mel

GEORGE D. CHERONES, 105 North Clark Street, a real estate and loan agent, was interviewed on October 10, 1947 by SAS JOHN J. JARMUL and JAMES B. GRANT, at which time he advised that he posted $5,000 for a client, SAM RINELLA, 775 South Chappel Street. The money was brought to his office by RINELLA, who instructed CHERONES to take the $5,000 cash and convert it into a certified check and bring it to the law office of JOSEPH IMBURGIO (BULGER), 139 North Clark Street. The $5,000 was to be used on the bond of RALPH PIERCE.

CHERONES stated that he took the certified check to the law office of JOSEPH IMBURGIO (BULGER), and that the lawyer instructed him to take it to the American Casualty Company to put on the bond of RALPH PIERCE. CHERONES stated that he received a receipt for the money. He also stated that all conversations with reference to the above transaction with RINELLA occurred in his office.

CHERONES stated that he was repaid the $5,000 from the Manufacturers Insurance Company on June 21, 1944 with a check. He was notified by phone by the insurance company that his check was there, and he went down and picked it up at their office. CHERONES then stated he turned the money back to RINELLA by two checks totaling $2,920.45, one check made out to STEPHEN and MARGARET BAILEY for $1,000 in payment of a house RINELLA bought, and the rest in cash.

CHERONES advised that he received no remuneration of any sort in the above transaction as he did it as a favor for RINELLA. CHERONES further advised that he did not know if RINELLA contributed to any tax settlements of the subjects, but that he doubted it. He further advised that he knew none of the subjects, and that all he knew of BERNSTEIN was from what he read in the papers.

The following checks have been photostated, and the photostats retained in the 1A file:

Check No.	Dated	Drawn On	Amount
6012	April 14, 1943	The First National Bank	$5,000.00
6736	February 17, 1944	" " "	453.25
6974	June 22, 1944	" " "	2,467.20
104	May 9, 1944	Merchants National Bank	1,000.00

Chicago File 58-194
PCD:lab

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PHILIP C. DUNNE and WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN.

JOHN COMISE, 5102 South Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that in 1943 he posted a $10,000.00 bond with an insurance company in Chicago, Illinois, at 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, name of the insurance company unknown, for subject D'ANDREA. COMISE advised this money came out of his own personal funds and was paid for by cashier's check, drawn on the Halsted Exchange National Bank of Chicago. He advised D'ANDREA personally approached him to put up the bond for him, and at that time he, COMISE, had only a sketchy knowledge of the violation in which D'ANDREA was involved. He advised he received a receipt for the bond but does not know where it is at the present time.

COMISE stated he has been repaid his bond of $10,000.00, and the same was re-paid to him by the surety company in check form. He received re-payment on the bond sometime after D'ANDREA was sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary.

COMISE denied that he received any profit or fee for his assistance to D'ANDREA and performed it only as a personal favor to D'ANDREA, due to the fact that he has known him for many years and is in the same lodge with him, namely the Italo American National Union, of which D'ANDREA at one time was an executive officer. COMISE stated D'ANDREA is the only one of the subjects he knows who is involved in this case and stated he would not assist D'ANDREA again under any circumstances because apparently D'ANDREA did not appreciate his efforts in 1943.

COMISE stated he was called in to the Internal Revenue Department for inquiry regarding his having posted this $10,000.00 bond.

He denied knowing Attorney EUGENE BERNSTEIN, and denied contributing in any manner, shape or form to a fund to pay the income tax delinquencies for the subjects in this case. COMISE denied knowing any person or persons who may have given or loaned money for the income tax payments of the subjects in this case and denied ever being approached by anyone for the purpose of contributing to a known or unknown fund, with reference to the welfare of the subjects in this case.

Chicago File #58-194
JCW/JEH:mel

On October 10, 1947 Mr. LOUIS DE COLA, 1158 West Grand Avenue, was interviewed by SAS JOE C. WHEELER and JOHN E. HOWARD. At the time of this interview Mr. DE COLA advised that in 1943 he had contributed to the bond of CHARLES GIOE. He had put up $5000 in cash for the bond of GIOE, which $5000 was his own money. He put this money up at the request of his partner, PETER MARUCA, who told him that GIOE was in trouble and they should help. He states that he was a personal friend of GIOE, and that he put the money up for this reason only. He advised that he received no profit at all from this transaction.

He put the money up in the form of a certified check, which check he turned over to his partner, MARUCA, and he believes it was delivered by MARUCA to an attorney acting on behalf of GIOE. He states that he was repaid the $5000 in full by a check which he received from some office downtown in the Loop. He thinks this was possibly an insurance company, although it may have been an attorney's office.

He advises that he does not know Attorney BERNSTEIN. He states further that he is not acquainted with any of the other parolees, and that he has no knowledge concerning any money that may have been paid to pay for back income taxes for GIOE or any other parolees. He advises that he has no knowledge of any money that may have been collected or paid out as a bribe to procure the release of any of these parolees. He states further that he does not know anyone who paid any money, either to pay for the income tax of these parolees or for any bribe and has no knowledge that any bribe may have been paid. He advised that he has not seen CHARLES GIOE since his release from the Federal Penitentiary.

Chicago File 58-194
JJJ:AWJ

GUY DiLEO, 516 North Ogden Avenue, Chicago, telephone Haymarket 6830, was interviewed by Special Agents JAMES B. GRANT and JOHN J. JARMUL on October 10, 1947, and at this time he stated that some time in 1943, probably in the spring of that year, he was contacted in his tavern at 667 North Ogden by his lifelong friend, TONY GIOE, who requested him to post a $10,000.00 bond for his brother, CHARLES GIOE. TONY GIOE explained that his brother, CHARLES GIOE, was in some sort of "union" trouble but gave no further explanation. DiLEO advised that he knew CHARLES GIOE only casually but felt he had nothing to lose in posting said bond as a favor to his friend, TONY. DiLEO stated that on this occasion he went to the National Security Bank, Milwaukee Avenue, where he has his personal account, and obtained a cashier's check in the amount of $10,000.00 and, in accordance with instructions from TONY GIOE, he took same to an attorney downtown whose name he believes to be CALLAHAN and who accompanied him to an assurance company of some kind where he obtained a receipt for said funds. He believes this might have been the American Casualty Company but is not certain. DiLEO advised that he received no explanation as to the purpose of the bond other than CHARLES GIOE was in some "union" trouble. No other conversations were had or explanations given.

DiLEO further advised that some weeks later he learned through the daily papers what it was all about, then he waited for about a week, telephoned the attorney, whose name he believes to be CALLAHAN, and made a request to withdraw his bond, stating he did not want anything more to do with said matter. DiLEO advised that about a day or two later he received a check but does not recall whether he obtained it directly from the assurance company or from the attorney in question. On receipt of the check, same was deposited by him to his account in the National Security Bank. DiLEO stated he did not know exactly what the attitude of TONY GIOE or any other persons would be in view of his request to withdraw the bond but stated he just didn't want anything more to do with the case. He added that TONY GIOE still comes into his tavern on occasions and they are still good friends.

Further, DiLEO stated that he received no remuneration of any kind for posting said bond, and that same was done solely as a favor to TONY GIOE. He added that he does not know any of the Subjects in this case with the exception of CHARLES GIOE, whom he knows casually, has never had any dealings with BERNSTEIN or WARD, has not been approached by anyone since the above incident in connection with this matter, tax matters or loans, and that he is not aware of any irregularities of any kind in connection with parole matters or tax matters.

Chicago File 58-194
HAC:EOD

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANCIS A. REGAN and HOWARD A. CARLSON:

LOUIS ESPOSITO is the owner and operator of the West Town Food Market, Melrose Park, and other fruit and produce stands in and about Chicago and has his offices at 850 South Halsted, telephone Haymarket 8952. He resides at 7977 Washington Boulevard, River Forest, Illinois, telephone Forest 5238.

LOUIS ESPOSITO was interviewed at his offices on October 10, 1947. He stated he has been acquainted with the RICCA family for several years and this acquaintance grew out of the fact that he delivered produce to their house and called for orders. ESPOSITO stated that at about the time PAUL RICCA was in need of a bond, he had called at the RICCA residence for the purpose of either delivering produce or obtaining an order, and at that time Mrs. RICCA advised him that her husband needed a bond. She asked him if he could put up some money and how much he could put up. ESPOSITO stated he told Mrs. RICCA he could possibly scrape together $5000, and she said, "Is that all?" to which he replied, "Yes." ESPOSITO stated she must have told him where to deliver this $5000 but at the present time he is unable to recall whether it was to an attorney's office or the American Casualty Company.

ESPOSITO stated that on this request of Mrs. RICCA, he went to his bank, the Central National Bank in Chicago, and drew out some money from his personal account and took some money from his safety deposit box, with which money he purchased a cashier's check for $5000. He was unable to state to whom this check was drawn.

ESPOSITO stated that he was acquainted both with Attorney BUIGER and Attorney GEORGE CALLAHAN, but he was unable to state how these attorneys figures in the collection of this bond.

He advised that he recalls vaguely he did receive a receipt for delivering this money, but here also he was unable to recall what individual signed this receipt. He stated he did get the money back but received no profit on the transaction and received only $5000 in return. He was unable to recall from whom he received this money but it was his belief that he put some of it in his account at the Central National Bank and some of it in his safety deposit box.

ESPOSITO stated he has not been approached to loan or donate any money for the income tax liability of PAUL RICCA or LOUIS CAMPAGNA, and he is not familiar with anybody who was so approached. He also stated he is not familiar

with any irregularities in the paroles of the subjects in this case other than vague and unfounded rumors, such as "They must have done all right," but he could not even recall from whom he had heard this rumor.

ESPOSITO stated that the last time he saw RICCA was about a week and one-half after he got out of the Federal Penitentiary. He stated this was one of the times he was delivering produce to their residence and the only conversation he had with PAUL RICCA at that time was "How are you?", etc.

LOUIS ESPOSITO denied acquaintanceship with the other subjects in this case.

Chicago File #58-194
JBG:mel

JEROME JOHNSON, 1 North LaSalle Street, an attorney, was interviewed on October 10, 1947 by SAS JOHN J. JARMUL and JAMES B. GRANT, at which time he advised that he posted $20,000 bond for RALPH PIERCE with the American Casualty Company in his own name on instructions from his client, EDWARD M. DOBKIN, sometime in 1943, exact date unknown. JOHNSON advised that he thought $10,000 was cash and $10,000 cashier's check, drawn on a bank he does not remember. JOHNSON advised that a receipt was obtained from the American Casualty Company when said bond was posted, and that the transaction between JOHNSON and his client occurred in JOHNSON's law office, date unknown.

JOHNSON advised that said money was returned to him by check from the American Casualty Company either in May or July, 1944, which check he endorsed, and returned said funds to his client. JOHNSON advised he knew nothing of possible remuneration to DOBKIN for posting said bond, nor anything about DOBKIN being approached on the subject of contributing to the tax settlements of the subjects.

JOHNSON further stated that he did not know any of the subjects, but knew BERNSTEIN through business associations, and that he merely acted in this instance as an agent of his client.

JJJ:AWJ
Chicago File 58-194

WALTER KLAUSCH, 14 East Walton Place, advised that he posted a $10,000.00 cash bond with the American Casualty Company at the request of CHARLES GIOE some time in 1943, the exact date not being recalled. KLAUSCH stated that CHARLES GIOE contacted him telephonically and requested him to post this bond for him with the American Casualty Company, stating he was in some kind of difficulty but giving no explanation of the difficulty.

KLAUSCH advised that he is in the liquor business and was formerly associated with the American Distributing Company with whom he worked until said organization was liquidated, and that he now is associated with Williams Importers, liquor importers. He said that in connection with his business he became acquainted with and dealt with CHARLES GIOE, whom he has known for approximately eight years. He further stated that on the basis of this business association he took his personal funds in the amount of $10,000.00 in cash from the safety box in his residence and deposited same with the American Casualty Company, receiving a receipt therefor. All this was done in accordance with telephonic instructions received from CHARLES GIOE. KLAUSCH went on to say that shortly after the trial he went up to the office of the American Casualty Company and received a check in the amount of $10,000.00, which he cashed at the First National Bank. He also stated that he received no remuneration of any kind in connection with this transaction. KLAUSCH further added that his wife was somewhat disgusted over the fact that he only received a "thanks" for the favor. KLAUSCH stated he knows CHARLES GIOE through business association with him and knows RALPH PIERCE casually, having met him several times in taverns.

KLAUSCH stated he does not know BERNSTEIN or any of the other Subjects and has never been approached by anyone with regard to additional loans, contributions toward tax funds of any kind, and knows of no other contributors, although he is aware there were other contributors. KLAUSCH stated that on one occasion he did meet a man by the name of BULGER, whom he thought represented CHARLES GIOE, but he does not remember the circumstances. He recalls that it was about the time of the trial. KLAUSCH advised he is not aware of any irregularities in connection with paroles or tax matters.

Chicago file 58-194
AJR:eak

CHARLES FRANCIS LA MANTIA, 10007 South Seeley Avenue, was interviewed on October 10, 1947, by Special Agents EDWARD J. MARTIN and ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR., at LA MANTIA's place of business, LA MANTIA Brothers Arrigo Company, 28 South Water Market Street, Chicago.

LA MANTIA advised that he is a salesman and also manager of the Tomato Room of the above-named company, which is engaged in the produce business.

LA MANTIA related that in 1943 he contributed approximately $7,500 to $10,000 for the bail bond of the subjects. LA MANTIA stated he could not be certain as to the exact amount. According to the best of LA MANTIA's recollection, he believed this contribution was made by him in the form of a personal check, and the contribution was derived from LA MANTIA's personal funds only. LA MANTIA made his contribution at the request of JOE FUSCO (a member of the Chicago Syndicate and President of Gold Seal Liquors, Inc., a large wholesale liquor distributor). LA MANTIA has been a life-long friend of JOE FUSCO, and his contribution was made purely and only on the basis of his friendship with FUSCO. FUSCO indicated to LA MANTIA at the time the contribution was requested that the money was to be used to furnish bail bond for a group of persons who were friends of FUSCO.

At FUSCO's instructions, LA MANTIA went to the office of a Chicago Attorney, whose name LA MANTIA believes was BULGER and whose office was located on North Clark Street almost directly across the street from the City Hall. At that time, LA MANTIA turned his contribution over to this attorney, in accordance with FUSCO's request. LA MANTIA could not recall whether or not he was given a receipt.

LA MANTIA denied having ever had any business or personal relationships with any of the subjects, but admitted that he knew Subject D'ANDREA casually as the result of having originally come from the same Chicago neighborhood as D'ANDREA. LA MANTIA denied ever having been acquainted with any of the subjects other than D'ANDREA, and he insisted that his contribution to the subjects' bail was made solely as a personal favor to his friend FUSCO. LA MANTIA stated that his contribution was made without any offer of interest or compensation in any form or the use of pressure, and stated that no compensation was promised him for his contribution.

Subsequently, according to LA MANTIA, he was advised by the same attorney referred to above, probably BULGER, to call at the downtown Chicago Office of an insurance company, the name and location of which LA MANTIA could not recall at this time. Acting upon these instructions, LA MANTIA went to the office of the insurance company, and there his contribution was returned in full to him in the form of a check from the insurance company.

LA MANTIA strongly denied that he had been approached for any contribution

to the payment of income taxes on behalf of any of the subjects or for contributions for any other purpose on behalf of the subjects. He also denied knowledge of anyone having made such contributions.

LA MANTIA stated he is a stockholder in the Krispy Kleen Vegetables, Inc., 129 South Water Market. In this connection, he was questioned as to his knowledge that Subject D'ANDREA had been offered employment by Krispy Kleen Vegetables, Inc., and LA MANTIA denied any knowledge of participation whatever on his part in offering such employment to D'ANDREA. LA MANTIA suggested that one FERRARO is the manager of Krispy Kleen Vegetables, Inc. and is responsible for the handling of that company's business, and he further suggested that FERRARO would be the person most likely to have knowledge of any employment offered D'ANDREA.

LA MANTIA made a general denial of any knowledge of any bribery in connection with the parole of the subjects or of the manner in which the paroles were effected other than what he has read in the newspapers.

PHILIP LA MANTIA, 7537 South Park Avenue, was interviewed at the offices of the LA MANTIA Brothers Arrigo Company, of which PHILIP LA MANTIA is Treasurer. It should be noted that LA MANTIA denied that he has any interest in Krispy Kleen Vegetables, Inc.

PHILIP LA MANTIA related that in 1943 he contributed $7,500 to $10,000 for the bail bond of the subjects, but he stated he was unable to recall accurately the exact amount which he contributed. LA MANTIA's contribution, according to the best of his recollection, was in the form of a personal check, and the source of the contribution was solely LA MANTIA's personal funds. LA MANTIA stated he made his contribution at the request of JOE FUSCO, and the contribution was made solely upon the basis of LA MANTIA's life-long friendship with FUSCO. LA MANTIA made his contribution to FUSCO personally, and recalled that FUSCO gave him a receipt for the contribution.

LA MANTIA denied that any offer of interest or compensation was made or that pressure was used to induce him to make his contribution. According to LA MANTIA, FUSCO told him at that time only that the money was to be used for the bail bonds of some friends of FUSCO, and LA MANTIA at the time did not even know the identities of the persons for whom the bail bond was to be furnished.

Subsequently, according to PHILIP LA MANTIA, he accompanied FUSCO, at the latter's request, to the office of Attorney JOSEPH BULGER, and there LA MANTIA was repaid in full for his contribution. LA MANTIA was uncertain as to whether he was paid by FUSCO or BULGER, but stated that it was one of these individuals who returned his money. LA MANTIA could not recall the form in which he

received payment, as to whether it was cash, check, etc. He stated that when he received payment he returned FUSCO's receipt and also signed a receipt himself.

LA MANTIA stated that he has been casually acquainted with D'ANDREA for years but has never had any business or social relationships with him, and denied that he had any acquaintanceship whatever with any of the other subjects.

LAMANTIA denied that he has ever been approached by anyone for any contribution on behalf of the subjects except for the bail bond as set out above, and he denied knowledge as to how the funds were raised for the payments of income taxes for subjects CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA. LA MANTIA stated that he has never seen BULGER since the repayment of LA MANTIA's contribution mentioned above and that although he has occasionally seen FUSCO, the latter has never mentioned the matter of the payment of instant income taxes or the paroles of any of the subjects. LA MANTIA made a general denial of any knowledge of bribery in connection with the subjects' paroles or of the manner in which the paroles were effected, other than what he has read in the newspapers.

Chicago File No. 58-194
JCW:LML

The following interview was conducted on October 9, 1947 by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and JOE C. WHEELER:

ROBERT MARCUS, 5056 South Woodlawn, presently employed as assistant manager of the Superior Products Company, 2133 West Fulton Street, Chicago, a punch board manufacturing concern, stated that for a period of approximately thirty years, he was a professional bondsman in the city of Chicago. He retired from business in 1942.

In 1943, he was contacted by JOSEPH I. BULGER, attorney for LOUIS CAMPAGNA, for the purpose of having him make bond for CAMPAGNA. He considered CAMPAGNA a good risk, and, consequently, put up $15,000.00 bond. $11,500.00 of this was in cash while $3,500.00 was in Treasury Bonds. As a professional bondsman, MARCUS had previously made bond on numerous occasions for CAMPAGNA and his associates. He does not consider himself to be a personal friend of CAMPAGNA or the other parolees, but knows them, having been their bondsman and having seen them in court and various restaurants about town. He stated that he has never had any social or business connections with them other than through writing bonds for them. He has not been in touch with CAMPAGNA since his release on parole.

MARCUS had no information regarding the paroles other than what he has read in the local papers. He stated he knows nothing concerning any money paid or political pressure used to secure the paroles. He knows nothing about the money alleged to have been paid to Attorney BERNSTEIN for taxes for CAMPAGNA and his associates.

Mr. MARCUS advised that he received ten per cent commission for having advanced the $15,000 to be used as a bond for CAMPAGNA. The $1500 was paid to him in cash by JOSEPH BULGER at the time MARCUS delivered the $15,000. He stated the entire $15,000 was returned to him after Subjects were sentenced.

Chicago File #58-194
JCW/JEH:mel

On October 10, 1947 Mr. PETER MARUCA, 1225 West Grand Avenue, was interviewed by SAS JOE C. WHEELER and JOHN E. HOWARD. At the time of this interview Mr. MARUCA advised that he put up $5000 for the bond of CHARLES GIOE in 1943. He stated that he was requested to put up this money either by CHARLES GIOE or his brother, TONY. Mr. MARUCA advised that the $5000 was in large part his own money, but that some of it he borrowed from friends. He does not at this time recall the name of the friends from whom he borrowed this money. He stated that he turned this money in the form of a certified check, together with the money of his partner DE COLA, over to Attorney JOE I. BULGER, taking it to him at his office. He stated that when the bond was no longer needed, the money was returned to him by Attorney BULGER in the form of a check. He states that he received no profit from this transaction, and that he put up the money solely through his friendship with CHARLES GIOE. He advised that he intended his money to be used only for the bond of GIOE, but that he understands that the money was pooled and went toward paying for the bonds of all of subject parolees.

He advised that he does not now recall whether the check that he received when the money was returned to him was a personal check of Attorney BULGER's or the check of an insurance company.

Mr. MARUCA states that he has not seen CHARLES GIOE since his release from the Federal Penitentiary, as he has been out of the city for the last 2½ months and only returned here yesterday.

MARUCA advised that he made no contributions to pay off the income tax of CHARLES GIOE or any of the other subject parolees. He was not asked to contribute to such a fund, but he believes that he would have given money for such purpose if he had been asked, and that he would have given the money out of friendship. He states that he knows no one who helped pay off the taxes of GIOE or the other parolees. He states that he has never given any other money for any other purpose in regard to the subject parolees, except for the possibility that when CHARLES GIOE was a youngster in the neighborhood he may have given him small amounts of money but never made any loan.

He advised that he is not well acquainted with Subject CAMPAGNA, and that he has known D'ANDREA for years through the Italio-American Union. He does not know Subject DE LUCIA well, but has a speaking acquaintance with him. He is not at all acquainted with Attorney BERNSTEIN.

Chicago File 58-194
FAR:EOD

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents HOWARD A. CARLSON and FRANCIS A. REGAN:

On October 10, 1947, WALTER THOMAS NOVAK was interviewed at 4817 West 65th Street, Chicago, Illinois. NOVAK advised that he resides on the second floor at that address and that he and one JIM VINCENT are co-owners of the tavern located on the first floor at that address. At the time of the interview, the Agents saw that the back rooms at this address were furnished in the form of a bookie and gambling establishment.

Relative to the bail bonds on behalf of the subjects in 1943, NOVAK stated that through general conversation he had received knowledge that CAMPAGNA had to put up a large bond. NOVAK stated he could not recall the individuals who advised him of this, and he could not recall the place or the circumstances under which he first received this knowledge. He stated that he visited the office of an attorney, who, at the present time, he believes may have been BULGER. He contacted this attorney for the purpose of voluntarily and of his own free will putting up some money to help CAMPAGNA make bond. Upon contacting this attorney, he was told that CAMPAGNA's bond amounted to $100,000. He told this attorney he would help in furnishing this money, and, to do this, NOVAK withdrew $25,000 from his own personal bank account, which was located in the Cicero State Bank. With this $25,000, he purchased a cashier's check, which cashier's check may have been purchased at the Argo State Bank. However, NOVAK believes it was purchased at the Cicero State Bank. NOVAK said he could not recall who the payee was on this cashier's check. He stated he could not remember whether he actually turned over this check to Attorney BULGER or if he turned it over to the U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that he did get a receipt when he surrendered his check, which receipt he held until the $25,000 was returned to him when CAMPAGNA's bond was cancelled. NOVAK stated he could not recall who made out the receipt or who signed it. He stated that when he received the money back, he received it in the form of a check but he cannot recall the maker of the check or who handed him the check.

Relative to this $25,000, NOVAK stated it was made up of his own funds and that when the money was returned to him, he did not turn it over to anyone else but placed it in his safety deposit box, which was located at either the Cicero State Bank or the Argo State Bank.

NOVAK stated that he was not acquainted with any attorney by the name of BERNSTEIN.

He stated that in about September of 1946, he was contacted by a friend relative to CAMPAGNA's income tax liability. With a great deal of hesitancy, he

identified this friend as JOE CORNGOLD. He stated that he could not recall his conversation with CORNGOLD at that time but stated that as a result of this contact with CORNGOLD, he turned over $10,000 in cash to CORNGOLD, with the understanding that CORNGOLD was to use this money in settlement of CAMPAGNA's back taxes. He stated he received no receipt or note for this money, that he considered it a loan to CAMPAGNA, and that he believes he will eventually be repaid by CAMPAGNA for this money, which he gave to CORNGOLD in September of 1946.

NOVAK stated that CORNGOLD owns the El Patio Club located near 22nd Street and 59th Avenue in Cicero.

An examination of the Chicago files discloses that in the October 1, 1947, issue of the Chicago Daily Tribune, there appeared an article under a Washington date line, dated September 30, 1947, in which it was stated that CAMPAGNA, in detailing his profits from gambling houses to the income tax authorities, said he shared the profits from the El Patio and the Austin Club in partnership with JOE CORNGOLD, sometimes described as Cicero's gambling overlord, and WILLIAM HEENEY, veteran CAPONE gangster.

At the conclusion of the interview with NOVAK, he stated he knows of no irregularity in connection with the parole of the subjects in this case and he knows of no funds which were paid to anyone in order to effect the release of the subjects. NOVAK further stated that he has heard no one discuss any possible irregularities and that he did not know of any individuals who could furnish any information about any possible irregularities concerning the parole of the subjects.

Chicago File 58-194
PCD:lab

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PHILIP C. DUNNE and WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN.

ANTHONY PALUMBO, 2412 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, stated he posted $25,000.00 bond in 1943, after he received the money from ANTHONY CAPEZIO, and he does not know the person or persons for whom the bond was posted. PALUMBO advised CAPEZIO approached him and requested that he post the bond, due to the fact that he, PALUMBO, was "in the clear", and he did so as a personal favor to CAPEZIO. PALUMBO advised he secured a cashier's check from the National Security Bank of Chicago, in the amount of $25,000.00, and took this check to Attorney JOSEPH I. BULGER, who in turn posted the bond. PALUMBO denied knowing for whom BULGER posted the bond. PALUMBO stated he did not receive a receipt for this money.

PALUMBO stated further that after he had given the money to BULGER, he was called in to the Internal Revenue Department for inquiry regarding his having posted the $25,000.00 bond.

PALUMBO advised that the surety company, name unknown to him, who apparently handled the bond after JOSEPH BULGER was given the money by him, returned the money to him in a check, and he in turn, at the request of ANTHONY CAPEZIO, cashed the check. He secured twenty five $1,000 bills and gave the money back to CAPEZIO.

PALUMBO denied securing any profit, fee or commission for the services rendered to CAPEZIO, but did it only as a personal favor to him.

PALUMBO denied knowing Attorney EUGENE BERNSTEIN and denied giving or loaning any money to BERNSTEIN to assist in the settlement of the tax cases for the subjects. He denied knowing any person or persons who may have given or loaned money for the income tax payments of the subjects in this case, and denied ever being approached by anyone for the purpose of contributing to a known or unknown fund with reference to the welfare of the subjects in this case.

PALUMBO advised the only subject he knows personally is DE LUCIA, whom he has known since they were boys together in Chicago.

Chicago File 58-194
JFG:rmb

The following was dictated by SA JOHN F. GLENVILLE:

POSTING OF BOND

MICHEL POTSON, alias Michel Bodoglou, was interviewed October 10, 1947 by Special Agents KENNETH L. HECHT and JOHN F. GLENVILLE in the lobby of the North Park Hotel, 1936 North Clark Street, Chicago, where he maintains an apartment. POTSON readily admitted he had posted $15,000 of his own personal funds in certified checks in the amounts of $8,000 and $7,000 with the American Casualty Insurance Company in March 1943. He stated he was requested to post this bond by an attorney for RALPH PIERCE. POTSON stated he does not recall the name of the attorney who made the request and would not recall it if he heard the name. He said that the attorney was not BERNSTEIN with whom he is acquainted. POTSON stated the reason he posted the $15,000 on behalf of RALPH PIERCE was that PIERCE has been a personal friend of his for the past ten years and a customer in Colosino's Restaurant. He denied that he received any interest or return for posting the $15,000. He stated he received $15,000 from the American Casualty Insurance Company after the trial was over and RALPH PIERCE was acquitted. He does not recall the exact date that this money was returned to him.

POTSON denied he had contributed any money in the tax settlement case of CAMPAGNA et al or to any other fund. He denied having knowledge of anyone else making contributions to the tax settlement matter or knowledge of any funds collected on behalf of the Subjects.

POTSON admitted that he had known PHILIP D'ANDREA for the past 25 years but denied he posted any money in payment of bond for D'ANDREA.

POTSON also denied knowing any of the other Subjects in instant case. He stated he was personally acquainted with the late AL CAPONE, JACK GUZIK and the FICHETTE Brothers all of the syndicate.

BACKGROUND OF POTSON

POTSON states he maintains a residence at the North Park Hotel, 1936 North Clark Street, Chicago, for business reasons. However, his residence address is 4532 Woodley Avenue, Encino, California. He stated he expected to remain in Chicago before returning to California until October 13. POTSON stated he had made all his money from the operation of the Colosino Restaurant. He denies he has participated in any of the rackets in Chicago. He readily admitted that his restaurant was frequented

by members of the Chicago syndicate. POTSON stated he was president of the corporation that owned Colosino's Restaurant. He retired from the business two years ago because of ill health on the advice of his doctors. Since that time, the restaurant has been operated by two different owners. He stated that the restaurant was closed in July 1947 because the operator at that time lost $150,000. He did not furnish to the writer the names of the persons who operated the restaurant since he released his interests.

POTSON stated he was born in Asia Minor, Turkey in 1883 and arrived in the United States with thirty-five cents in his pocket. In the past he has sold peanuts and operated a pool room at 1938 Archer Avenue. Subsequently, he acquired an interest in the Colosino Restaurant at which time he became acquainted with leading members of the Chicago syndicate.

INCOME TAX EVASION BY POTSON

At the present time POTSON has a case pending with the Internal Revenue Department for income tax evasion. Recently Federal Judge PHILIP L. SULLIVAN in Chicago continued POTSON's case until January 5, 1948, because of POTSON's physical condition. POTSON claims he has a heart condition and a blood clot on his right leg. He uses a cane with which to walk. POTSON readily admitted he likes to gamble; however, he does not frequent gambling establishments but prefers to gamble with friends. He also admitted playing poker with ABBOTT and COSTELLO of radio and movie fame, stating that he did not win $80,000 as alleged by ABBOTT and COSTELLO. He would not state what amount he won from ABBOTT and COSTELLO but merely stated it was a "two dollar poker game".

POTSON said he was represented by attorney GEORGE F. CALLAHAN, located in the Bankers Building, Chicago, in the income tax evasion case.

Assistant U.S. Attorney EDWARD RYAN, who is handling POTSON's income tax evasion case, stated that his records reflected POTSON had posted a $15,000 bond on March 25, 1943 on behalf of RALPH PIERCE, giving two cashier's checks, one in the amount of $7,000 No. 550791 dated March 25, 1943, and the other in the amount of $8,000 No. 550782 dated March 23, 1943, both drawn on the American National Bank. RYAN stated his file reflected this money was paid to the Maryland Casualty Company and was later transferred to the Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The $15,000 was returned to POTSON on June 16, 1944. POTSON

admitted to Internal Revenue Agent FRANK F. MALONE that he had put up this money in behalf of RALPH PIERCE at the request of PIERCE. POTSON, according to the file, was interviewed by Agent MALONE of the Internal Revenue Department on June 17, 1943, and the file indicated that both cashier's checks are now in the possession of Assistant U. S. Attorney EDWARD RYAN.

CRIMINAL RECORD

POTSON admitted he was arrested only twice in his life, once for gambling about 25 years ago and for a liquor violation about 16 years ago during the prohibition era for which he received a sentence of 30 days at Joliet, Illinois.

DESCRIPTION

The following description was obtained by interrogation and observation:

Name:	MICHEL POTSON, alias Michel Bodoglou
Birth date:	1883, day & month unknown, Asia Minor, Turkey
Height:	5' 5"
Weight:	198
Complexion:	Medium
Hair:	Bald with gray fringe
Eyes:	Hazel
Marital status:	Married in 1908
Wife:	ELLA SMITH
Children:	None
Education:	None, able to read only
Dress:	Slovenly attired
Characteristics:	Four gold teeth upper front; Large hook nose
Citizenship:	Naturalized in Chicago, State Court, 1912 under name MIKE BODOGLOU
Occupation:	Retired
Hobbies:	Horseracing, football and gambling

Chicago file 58-194
KSS:EBD

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents DOUGLASS E. WENDEL and KENNETH S. SMITH on October 9, 1947.

LOUIS RAGO, owner and operated of the Rago Funeral Home, 624 North Western, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he and his brother JOHN, recently deceased, at the request of Mrs. LOUIS CAMPAGNA, during the early part of 1943 advanced $20,000 towards the collateral for a bail bond of LOUIS CAMPAGNA at the time CAMPAGNA was arrested. RAGO stated that this money was turned over to JOSEPH IMBURGIO alias Joseph Bulger by himself and his brother.

RAGO also stated that he had nothing to do with the payments made to EUGENE BERNSTEIN which was allegedly used by BERNSTEIN to pay the income taxes of PAUL DE LUCIA and LOUIS CAMPAGNA. RAGO advised that he gave no one any money at any time for the tax payments of DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA.

He pointed out he was not acquainted with BERNSTEIN and stated he had no knowledge of any payments of money to any Government officials in an effort to secure paroles of the Subjects. RAGO advised that he is acquainted with all of the Subjects, the CAPONES, and many of the so-called mob members through his contacts with them in Cicero, Illinois, during the prohibition era. He further stated that on one occasion he accompanied RALPH CAPONE on CAPONE'S wedding trip to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and acted as a front man or booking agent in securing hotel accommodations and assisting CAMPONE in remaining inconspicuous.

RAGO stated that he handled AL CAPONE'S funeral services and burial. RAGO advised that he knows these individuals socially and has never inquired into their personal business or means of livelihood as he considers it their own affair.

In conclusion RAGO pointed out that the $20,000 cash that he and his brother advanced for the Subjects' bonds was from his own funds and that these funds were later returned to him with no profit being made on the transaction by either himself or his brother.

Chicago File #58-194
JCW/JEH:mel

On October 10, 1947 Mr. CHARLES SIGNA, Owner of the Top of the Town Tavern, 3058 Peterson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by SAS JOE C. WHEELER and JOHN E. HOWARD. At the time of this interview Mr. SIGNA advised that he put up $5000 toward the bond of CHARLES GIOE in 1943. He stated that the $5000 put up by him was money that had been turned over to him by CHARLES GIOE for this purpose. He states that GIOE gave him the money in cash, and that he went to a bank, believed to be the Northwest National Bank, and purchased a certified check which he deposited with Attorney JOE BULGER to be used on GIOE's bond. He advised that at this time he was operating a tavern at 1138 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, and that CHARLES GIOE came to him at the tavern and requested that he put up $5000 toward his bond. Mr. SIGNA states that he told GIOE that he had no such sum of money, and GIOE advised him that he didn't have to have the money, and thereupon turned over to him $5000 in cash to be used for this purpose, which money GIOE had on his person at that time.

He advised that Attorney BULGER did not contact him for this purpose, and that he did not see BULGER until after he had put up the money; that sometime later the Treasury Department agents checked his income against his expenditures, which check showed that he did not have $5000 of his own for use as a bond; that he told the Treasury Department agents what had happened and then requested that he be released from his responsibility on GIOE's bond. He stated that he met with GIOE and Attorney BULGER at Gibby's Restaurant, where the matter was discussed, and it was decided that the money would be returned to him and he would turn it back over to GIOE. He stated that Attorney JOE BULGER gave him a certified check for the $5000, which check he cashed, and returned the cash to GIOE. He does not recall just where he received the check in repayment of the money, but believes that it was possibly at Attorney BULGER's office. He advised that he entered into this transaction solely through friendship, and that he did not make money from it.

Mr. SIGNA stated that he did not give a penny to help pay for the income tax of subject parolees, nor did he contribute toward any fund that might have been used to pay for a bribe to procure this parole. He states that he has heard no talk of any money having been paid for a bribe to procure paroles, and has no knowledge of it other than that which he has received from reading the papers.

He advised that he is not acquainted with Attorney BERNSTEIN, and that no contacts have been made with him requesting him to pay any sums of money either to pay subject parolees' income tax or to procure paroles. He states that he is not acquainted with other subject parolees, and that he knows GIOE through having grown up with him in the same section of town.

Chicago file 58-194
KSS:EBD

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents DOUGLASS E. WENDEL and KENNETH S. SMITH on October 9, 1947.

JACK SUSSMAN, 716 West Roosevelt Road, part owner of the Roosevelt Cafeteria, advised that he has been in business at this location for the past seventeen years as a restaurant operator. SUSSMAN admitted furnishing $25,000 cash for the bail bond of PAUL DELUCIA at the time DELUCIA was arrested in Chicago during the early part of 1943 by Federal authorities.

SUSSMAN advised that the $25,000 consisted of funds belonging to himself and his brother and his partner. SUSSMAN stated that this money was supplied at the personal request of PAUL DELUCIA by himself, SUSSMAN, to the United States Commissioner's Office in Chicago, Illinois, and the reason for complying with DELUCIA's request was that DELUCIA has been a friend of SUSSMAN's for a good many years.

SUSSMAN stated that this money was later returned to him and that he had furnished it on a non-profit basis receiving no interest or compensation of any nature.

SUSSMAN pointed out that he has never questioned DELUCIA's activities as he figured it did not concern him in any way.

SUSSMAN claimed he has operated a legitimate business all his life and has never mixed in any business activities with the so-called Chicago hoodlums; however, he admits being acquainted with many of them. SUSSMAN admitted knowing personally all of the Subjects in this case with the exception of GIOE. He denied any knowledge of irregularities in the obtaining of paroles for the Subjects and stated he furnished no money other than the amount previously mentioned and he knows of no bribery payments in connection with this matter.

SUSSMAN also denied knowing EUGENE BERNSTEIN and states he did not furnish any funds to pay LOUIS CAMPAGNA or PAUL DELUCIA's income taxes.

Chicago File #58-194
JCW/JEH:mel

On October 10, 1947 Mrs. FAE SUSSMAN, 5435 Kimball Avenue, Chicago, was contacted at her home by SAS JOE C. WHEELER AND JOHN E. HOWARD. Mrs. SUSSMAN at this time advised that she had not personally put up any money toward the bonds of subject parolees in 1943. She stated that she knew that her husband, JACK SUSSMAN, had put up money for this purpose, and that in order for him to raise a sum of money to be put up for this purpose, she had signed some papers. She does not recall the nature of these papers. She states that she has no independent funds that could be used for such purpose, and that if her name appeared as having contributed toward this bond it had been signed by her husband, in which event it would have been entirely all right with her as she feels that any money he may have or desired to raise is joint property and can be used by her husband in any manner he sees fit.

Mrs. SUSSMAN denied having paid any money to be used in the payment of income taxes of any of subject parolees or having paid any money that might have been used as a bribe to procure the parole of subject parolees. She also stated that she does not know anyone who gave any money to be used to pay the income taxes of subject parolees or to procure the paroles. She stated that she does not know the subject parolees personally, although she is at times at social functions where they are and she would probably recognize them on sight.

She said that BETTY SUSSMAN had never resided at this address, and advised that BETTY SUSSMAN, the sister of her husband, JACK SUSSMAN, resided at 1263 Pratt Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago File #58-194
JCW/JEH:mel

Mrs. OSCAR CHARLES LEVY, the former BETTY SUSSMAN, was interviewed at her home, 1263 Pratt Street, Chicago, Illinois, on October 10, 1947 by SAS JOE C. WHEELER and JOHN E. HOWARD. Mrs. LEVY advised that she had never at any time put up any money to be used in payment of the bonds of subject parolees or to pay any income taxes for subject parolees or to be used to procure the parole of any of subject parolees.

She states that she is not personally acquainted with any of subject parolees, and that any use of her name in regard to this matter was entirely unauthorized.

- P E N D I N G -

Chicago File #58-194

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will consider the advisability of reinterviewing JOSEPH I. BULGER, 134 North Clark Street, after the interview with ANTHONY ACCARDO, concerning the use of his name by ACCARDO, and for any information in connection with instant paroles.

Will, after the completion of the interviews with the individuals posting cash collateral for bonds for the subjects, interview JOSEPH BULGER concerning his connection with the bond matter.

Will interview the following individuals who contributed cash collateral toward the bonds of the subjects of this case in 1943 and 1944:

SANTO GAROFALO, 3210 Pierce Street - $10,000
LOUIS B. COHEN, Seneca Hotel, Chicago - $10,000
LOUIS VOLIN, 1137 South State Street, Chicago - $10,000
DOROTHY PIERCE, 7727 South Kingston, Chicago - $12,000
DAVID PEILET, 46 East 22nd Street, Chicago - $13,000
JAMES GRAZIANO, 901 West Randolph Street, Chicago, - $10,000
Mrs. ELSIE FLEIG, 4300 Marine Drive, Chicago - $10,000
RUDOLPH SWANSON, 7825 Constance - $7,500
JOHN SCANLAN, 7438 Prairie, Chicago - $5,000
NATE JACOBS, 209 West Jackson, Chicago - $5,000
SAMUEL GAROFALO, 1231 Vine Street, Chicago - $5,000

Will reinterview JACK SUSSMAN, 716 West Roosevelt Road, $50,000.

Will interview SAM RINELLA, 775 South Chappel Avenue, with reference to his posting $5,000 cash bond through GEORGE CHERONES, 105 North Clark Street, for RALPH PIERCE.

Will interview EDWARD DOBKIN, possible address 5107 South Blackstone, with reference to his posting $20,000 bond through Attorney JEROME JOHNSON, 1 North LaSalle Street, for the bond of RALPH PIERCE.

Chicago File #58-194

UNDEVELOPED LEADS (CONT'D)

Will interview JOSEPH FUSCO, Gold Seal Liquors, Inc., 707 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois, as he requested CHARLES and PHILLIP LAMANTIA to contribute toward D'ANDREA's bond.

Will interview GEORGE F. CALLAGHAN, Attorney, Bankers Building, Chicago, Illinois. CALLAGHAN represented all of the subjects in the bond matter.

Will locate and interview ANTHONY CAPEZIO with reference to his posting $25,000 cash collateral through ANTHONY PALUMBO.

Will interview JOSEPH CORNGOLD, El Patio Club, 5912 Cermak Road, Chicago, Illinois, concerning money that he is alleged to have raised in behalf of subjects for their income taxes.

AT GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS

Will interview WILLIAM D'AMICO, Glenwood, Illinois, who contributed $20,000 cash collateral to be used in connection with the subjects' bonds.

AT CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

Will interview the following individuals who contributed cash collateral toward the bonds of the subjects in this case:

ANTHONY PERRY, 1331 Prairie, Chicago Heights - $10,000
TONY BATTAGLIA, 158 West 14th Street, Chicago Heights - $5,000

AT CICERO, ILLINOIS

Will interview GEORGE CHRISTOS, 1823 51st Street, Cicero, Illinois, concerning his contributing $10,000 cash collateral toward the bonds of the subjects of this case.

AT RIVER FOREST, ILLINOIS

Will interview ANTHONY ACCARDO, 1334 North Ashland Avenue, in regard to his using the name of JOSEPH I. BULGER while visiting DE LUCIA

UNDEVELOPED LEADS (CONT'D)

and CAMPAGNA while they were incarcerated in Leavenworth.

Will also interview ACCARDO for any knowledge he may have in connection with the securing of the paroles of these subjects.

- P E N D I N G -

I N D E X G U I D E

TITLE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA

CHARACTER OF CASE: BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTERS

SPECIAL AGENT: WAYNE S. MURPHY, SAA

DATE: 10/11/47

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HKM:EBD

Chicago file 58-194

Mr. SAMUEL MAYER HOMAN, 7205 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER and HERBERT K. MUDD, Jr. on September 26, 1947.

Mr. HOMAN was interrogated with reference to the letter he had written in behalf of PHILIP D'ANDREA. He advised that in January of 1942 PHIL D'ANDREA had purchased property in the Lincolnshire Estate, a subdivision which was being managed by Mr. HOMAN. The original contract for the purchase of the property was drawn by Attorney SAM SHIPIRO of Chicago. All future contracts for the purchase of additional lots by PHIL D'ANDREA were handled through Attorney Shapiro.

While D'ANDREA was incarcerated Mr. HOMAN on numerous occasions contacted Attorney SHIPIRO in an effort to secure money to clear the balance owed on the property purchased by D'ANDREA. Mr. HOMAN stated that some time ago he was approached by TONY D'ANDREA, brother of the parolee, who also resides in the Lincolnshire Estates, and had purchased his property through Mr. HOMAN. Mr. HOMAN was at that time requested to write a letter of reference as to the character of PHILIP D'ANDREA and his business affiliations with him.

Mr. HOMAN on the first contact stated that he would consider the matter but within a week he was recontacted again by TONY D'ANDREA and Attorney SHIPIRO and it was requested that he write this letter as soon as possible for PHILIP D'ANDREA.

Mr. HOMAN claims he was rushed with other business matters and therefore he immediately wrote the letter, not giving it any thought as to any repercussions. Mr. HOMAN stated that all of his business dealings with the D'ANDREA family have been satisfactory and that in the case of PHILIP he was lenient in his efforts to collect the balance owed on the purchase of the property because of PHILIP'S incarceration; however, attempts were made to collect small payments during D'ANDREAS' incarceration.

The records kept by Mr. HOMAN on the purchase of property by PHILIP D'ANDREA is as follows:

January 3, 1942	Lots #40 and #50	Price	$2,500.00
		Down Payment	500.00
			2,000.00
February 16, 1942		Payment	500.00
			1,500.00
February 16, 1942	Lots #1, #2, and #3		1,075.00
			$2,575.00

HKM:EBD

Chicago file 58-194

	Brought Forward	$2,575.00
April 20, 1942	Payment	400.00
		2,175.00
November 11, 1942	Interest	145.00
		2,320.00
November 30, 1943	Down Payment	1,000.00
		1,320.00
December 13, 1945	Payment	100.00
		1,220.00
February 12, 1946	Payment	50.00
		$1,170.00

Mr. HOMAN advised that about two weeks ago PHIL D'ANDREA came to his office and advised that he was endeavoring to make arrangements to take care of the balance of $1,170.00, but, however, at the present time he desired Mr. HOMAN to take whatever action he could to sell the real estate.

Mr. HOMAN advised that PHILIP D'ANDREA is asking $35,000.00 for his home and property, but however he feels he will take less if an offer is made. Mr. HOMAN further explained that the front lots #40 and #41 were taken in the name of PHILIP D'ANDREA along with the home which was built on these two lots. The back three lots, #1, #2, and #3, are in the name of TONY D'ANDREA who is alleged to be a cousin and not the brother of PHILIP D'ANDREA.

HOMAN stated: "I should apologize for writing the letter. I acted too hasty." HOMAN claims that no moneys were offered to him or any other consideration given to induce him to write the letter for D'ANDREA. He states further he is not acquainted with any of the other parolees and that he does not know any of the other persons considered as hoodlums in Chicago.

Chicago File #58-194
AJR:amd

In connection with the interview with JAMES HAROLD HEGARTY, Special Agents RALPH J. O'CONNELL and ALBERT J. RUSHING first contacted and interviewed Mr. JOHN A. SLOAN, who is general manager of the Mack Truck Company, 33rd and Wentworth Streets, Chicago, and who is HEGARTY's superior there. SLOAN advised that HEGARTY has been employed by the Mack Truck Company for approximately twenty years and SLOAN regards him as extremely honest.

SLOAN recalled that a few months ago HEGARTY came to him and informed him that he had received a request to submit a letter urging parole for Subject PHILIP D'ANDREA. HEGARTY inquired of SLOAN as to whether such a letter might be prepared and submitted on behalf of the Mack Truck Company. SLOAN stated that he declined to permit such a letter to be prepared but told HEGARTY that if the latter wished he might prepare a personal letter of his own indicating HEGARTY's personal experience with D'ANDREA in business dealings on behalf of the Mack Truck Company.

SLOAN stated that he himself has been with the Mack Truck Company in Chicago only in recent years, and that he has no personal knowledge of any business dealings between D'ANDREA and the Mack Truck Company, which dealings occurred prior to Mr. SLOAN's Chicago employment.

JAMES HAROLD HEGARTY, who resides at 3520 West 62nd Place, Chicago, telephone Republic 2669, was interviewed on September 24, 1947 by Special Agents ALBERT J. RUSHING and RALPH J. O'CONNELL at HEGARTY's place of employment, the Mack Truck Company. HEGARTY stated that he has been acquainted with Subject D'ANDREA for about twenty years. When HEGARTY first became acquainted with D'ANDREA, HEGARTY was employed as a cashier by the Mack Truck Company, and during that period of time D'ANDREA was purchasing dump trucks from the Mack Truck Company, which trucks were purchased by monthly installment payments. HEGARTY saw D'ANDREA on the occasions when the latter came to the Mack Truck Company to make his payments. According to HEGARTY's recollection, D'ANDREA during the period of time when HEGARTY was employed as cashier purchased approximately six dump trucks from the Mack Truck Company. HEGARTY recalled that D'ANDREA was somewhat slow in making payments and frequently became delinquent in his payments, but HEGARTY stated that it never became necessary for the company to repossess any trucks and D'ANDREA eventually made his payments in all instances. HEGARTY stated that because of business conditions at that time he did not consider D'ANDREA's delinquency in making payments as particularly significant or as indicating that D'ANDREA was necessarily a poor credit risk.

HEGARTY related that he became a salesman for the Mack Truck Company in 1937 and during the period from 1937 to 1939 he solicited business from D'ANDREA.

During that time, according to HEGARTY, D'ANDREA was doing business as the LaSalle Cartage Company, 29th Street and South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. HEGARTY stated that after some efforts being made to sell trucks to D'ANDREA he finally in about 1939 reached an agreement with D'ANDREA to sell the latter four six-wheel trucks at a cost of about seven thousand dollars each, which trucks were to be financed through the Mack Truck Company's own financing organization; however, according to HEGARTY the deal for delivery of these four trucks was never consummated, inasmuch as the order was canceled by D'ANDREA.

HEGARTY denied that he ever had any dealings with D'ANDREA other than those which were strictly in connection with the sale of the trucks described above. He denied that he ever entertained D'ANDREA in any way, that he ever visited at D'ANDREA's home or D'ANDREA had ever visited in his home. HEGARTY stated that his entire knowledge and impressions of D'ANDREA are based upon the business dealings described above, and that he has not seen D'ANDREA at any time since 1939.

HEGARTY advised that about four or five months ago a person known to HEGARTY only as JERRY came to the Mack Truck Company to see HEGARTY. HEGARTY had become acquainted with JERRY by virtue of the fact that JERRY had been employed by D'ANDREA at the LaSalle Cartage Company and HEGARTY had merely seen JERRY there a number of years ago. JERRY inquired of HEGARTY as to whether HEGARTY remembered D'ANDREA and then informed HEGARTY that D'ANDREA was ill and requested HEGARTY to furnish a letter on the basis of D'ANDREA's dealings with the Mack Truck Company urging parole of D'ANDREA.

HEGARTY stated that he furnished a letter urging D'ANDREA's parole gladly, inasmuch as he believed and still believes that D'ANDREA is a person who could be rehabilitated. HEGARTY stated that he based this opinion upon his business dealings with D'ANDREA as set out above and upon his ability to judge human nature from such contacts. HEGARTY pointed out that as far as he was concerned D'ANDREA had always been an honorable and honest gentleman in his business dealings with the Mack Truck Company.

HEGARTY specifically denied that any money was offered him or that any threat or pressure of any kind had been used to induce him to write the letter recommending D'ANDREA's parole. He stated that when JERRY approached him with regard to writing a letter JERRY did recall to him that D'ANDREA had once purchased trucks from the Mack Truck Company and indicated that D'ANDREA might some day again be in a position to buy trucks. HEGARTY denied that

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P. O. Box 812, Chicago 90, Illinois
October 18, 1947

58715

58-194

AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

SAC, Miami

RE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, et al:
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTERS

2/17/95 SP5 a/cr

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith three photographs of ANTHONY ACCARDO, was, TONY ACCARDO, JOE BATTERS, for your assistance in locating and identifying ACCARDO for questioning in connection with the above entitled investigation. The following is a description obtained from the files of the Chicago Office:

Name	ANTHONY ACCARDO, was, TONY ACCARDO, JOE BATTERS.
Residence	1334 North Ashland Avenue, River Forest, Illinois.
FBI Number	1410106
FPC	18 31/4 W/W M/OI 15
Birthdate	4/28/06, Chicago, Illinois.
Height	5' 9 5/8"
Chin	Regular
Complexion	Sallow
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Hazel
Nose	Flat (probably broken)
Build	Medium to large
Weight	195
Scars and Marks	Several irregular scars on back of left hand; oblong scar 1½" c below root of nose on mustache line; tattoo of flying dove on back of right hand. ~~INDEXED~~
Marital Status	Married
Wife	CLARICE ACCARDO, married 6/11/34 [redacted] born [redacted] born [redacted] born [redacted]
Relatives	None known
Occupation	Reported to be Traffic Manager, O. K. Motor Service, Inc., 620 North Main Street, Chicago, and part owner of cigar store at 186 North Clark Street, Chicago.
Social Security No.	None known.

b6
b7C

6 1947

31 DEC 18

Chicago File 58-194.

58716

Confirming my teletype of October 18, MRS. ANTHONY ACCARDO departed from Chicago on Flight No. 103 of the Eastern Airlines at 6:00 p.m. on October 17, accompanied by [redacted] for Miami, Florida. MRS. ACCARDO is described as follows: b6 b7C

Name	MRS. CLARICE ACCARDO
Age	35 to 38
Height	5' 6" to 7"
Complexion	Ruddy
Hair	Dyed platinum blond, almost silver in color.
Build	Medium
Features	Heavy, large nose.
Voice	Soft-spoken.

Very truly yours,

WSH:gm
58-194

G. R. McSWAIN,
SAC

CC: BUREAU
WASHINGTON FIELD

58-2060-140

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-28-2013
J28J77T30

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD FILE NO. 58-194

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	9-27-47	9/19-27/47	WAYNE S. MURPHY	WSM:mel

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS.; CHARLES GIOE, WAS.; PHILIP D'ANDREA, WAS.; PAUL DE LUCIA, WAS.; JOHN ROSELLI, WAS.	BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CONFIDENTIAL

FRED E. BUSBEY, Republican Representative from Illinois, advised there were many rumors indicating that $250,000 had been paid to effect the release of the subjects, and he suspected money might have gone through hands of PAUL DILLON, Saint Louis attorney. BUSBEY admitted sole source of his information was JAMES DOHERTY, Reporter, Chicago Daily "Tribune". CHARLES GREEN, who wrote to President protesting release of subjects, stated did so solely on basis of newspaper publicity. Reverend CANNING and Reverend MARZANO, local Catholic priests, wrote letters of recommendation to Parole Board at request of wives of DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA. Remaining persons interviewed stated sponsorships and recommendations made as result personal friendships with subjects or their families. No information developed relative to coercion used in securing letters of recommendation or sponsorship of subjects. No one has knowledge of anyone paying money to secure parole of subjects. JOSEPH I. BULGER, Attorney, has refused to discuss at this time any parole matters relative to these subjects.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype dated September 19, 1947.
Bureau letter to Washington Field Division dated September 22, 1947.
Teletype from Washington Field Division dated September 24, 1947.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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7—2034

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WSM:LML

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WSM:mel

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon Bureau letter to the Washington Field Division dated September 22, 1947.

It is noted that Bureau teletype of reference dated September 19, 1947 requested interviews with MARIO TONNELLI, JOE PORCARO, ROBERT G. SCELZ and JOSEPH IMBURGIO BULGER.

Teletype of reference dated September 24, 1947 from Washington Field Division requested that interviews be conducted with Bishop SHEIL and STEVE HEALY.

As a matter of background, it is observed that the captioned subjects were co-defendants in the anti-racketeering prosecution brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. These subjects, together with GEORGE BROWNE and WILLIE BIOFF and others, were charged with having extorted from various motion picture producers a sum upwards of one million dollars. The captioned subjects were convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment and fined $10,000 on December 31, 1943. The five captioned subjects were all released on parole on August 13, 1947 after having served just slightly over the minimum sentence received for this conviction.

Bureau letter of reference pointed out that it should be definitely understood that the object of this investigation was to determine whether any violation of the federal Bribery statute or other criminal statutes within the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau is present, and whether there were any irregularities in connection with the granting of the paroles of these subjects.

Mr. FRED E. BUSBEY, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Illinois, telephonically communicated with the Attorney General on September 15, 1947, advising that there was an indication of bribery in connection with the parole of the captioned subjects. Congressman BUSBEY was interviewed by Assistant Special Agent In Charge RICHARD N. HOSTENY and Supervisor PAUL J. HAYES on September 15, 1947 at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. BUSBEY advised that he had heard many rumors indicating that a quarter of a million dollars had been paid to effect the release of these subjects, and he suspicioned that the money might have come through the hands of PAUL DILLON, a Saint Louis, Missouri attorney. BUSBEY declared that the sole source of his information is JAMES DOHERTY, Reporter, Chicago Daily "Tribune". He stated, however, that on the surface the release of these convicts does not look good. He informed that he had no specific information as to the source of these rumors other than Reporter DOHERTY, that he had "no hot leads", but felt the best start

would be to investigate Attorney PAUL DILLON, Saint Louis, Missouri, who represented JOHN P. NICK, Vice President, International Union, Motion Picture Operators, and CLYDE WESTON, Saint Louis, Missouri, Business Agent for above union, who were reportedly involved in similar difficulties with racketeers. He further suggested that JAMES DOHERTY of the Chicago "Tribune" be interviewed as he understands DOHERTY has worked on instant matter not only locally but in Washington, D. C. and Saint Louis.

With reference to local press articles, BUSBEY related that two prominent Chicagoans were among those who interceded for the subjects released, but that he could not identify these individuals. He stated in confidence that he would not be at all surprised if one of the two prominent Chicago individuals was Bishop BERNARD J. SHEIL. Further in confidence, Mr. BUSBEY stated he expected Bishop SHEIL would be transferred from Chicago within ten days.

Mr. BUSBEY stated he was in receipt of an anonymous letter regarding this case which he would gladly turn over to this office. This letter was subsequently turned over to Assistant Special Agent In Charge RICHARD N. HOSTENY, and is as follows:

"Dear Representative Busbey:

"Nick Cuiella, Dean, a Capone mobster in Fort Leavenworth who is not even a citizen is supposed to be paroled in December. According to his brother, Augie, who is bragging, he is going to be a big shot upon his return. Don't let him get out, please. Deport him, he is a killer.

/S/ A Citizen"

It is noted that the above individual referred to as NICK CUIELLA, also known as DEAN, is NICK CERCELLA, alias NICK DEAN, one of the original subjects in the BIOFF extortion case.

The following interviews which were requested in Bureau letter of reference and teletypes are grouped with respect to the individual subjects to which they pertain as follows:

Chicago File #58-194
WSM:mel

CHARLES GIOE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA
PHILIP D'ANDREA
PAUL DE LUCIA
JOHN ROSELLI
Interviews pertaining to all subjects.

Chicago File No. 58-194

RE: CHARLES GIOE

Chicago File No. 58-194
RJO:LML

The following was dictated by Special Agent RALPH J. O'CONNELL:

PAUL L. MANN, partner in the Consolidated Wire and Associated Corporations, 1635 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois, is presently listed as the employer of subject CHARLES "Cherry Nose" GIOE. Mr. MANN was interviewed by Special Agents ALBERT J. RUSHING and RALPH J. O'CONNELL on September 25, 1947, at which time Mr. MANN furnished the following information:

The Consolidated Wire and Machinery Company was founded in 1919 by PAUL MANN and members of his family. The main portion of the business was and is devoted to the job of copper wire and electrical motors. Consolidated Wire and Machinery Corporation has never handled any slot machines, juke boxes, or coin operated machines of any type. The company does, however, and has, sold a large quantity of wire to the Rock-Ola Corporation and other companies which may manufacture coin operated machines.

At the present time, the following brothers of PAUL MANN are interested in the business with him: JOSEPH, JULIUS J., and PHIL S. MANN. Another brother, LEO L. MANN, is not employed by the company.

Some ten years ago PAUL MANN was residing at 4300 Marine Drive. In that building at the time there also resided subject CHARLES GIOE and his family. MANN became acquainted with GIOE through seeing him in the lobby and in the park across the street. His acquaintanceship with GIOE was purely of a social nature, and quite casual even in that respect. At that time, GIOE was Vice-President or Acting Manager of the Beachcombers Restaurant on Oak Street, and knowing this, MANN was a frequent patron of the Beachcombers at this time. MANN never had any business dealings of any nature with GIOE, and his family had no contacts with the family of GIOE except that of a neighbor living in the same apartment building.

Some six or seven months ago, MANN received a phone call from Mrs. CHARLES GIOE, at which time she stated that she had a list of several people whom her husband had requested her to phone. She stated that her husband, CHARLES GIOE, was being considered for parole, and asked MANN whether he would write a letter stating that if GIOE were granted a parole, that he, MANN, would employ the subject. MANN stated that through his contacts with GIOE, he felt that GIOE should be given another chance, and that he would be glad to give him as opportunity to be legally employed. Therefore, he did write such a letter to the Parole Board stating he would grant GIOE employment in his company if and when parole was granted.

He stated that during the Summer of 1947, he received a call from one of the parole agents in Chicago asking if he were still willing to employ GIOE upon GIOE's parole. MANN told the parole agent that he would be willing to do so, and upon GIOE's parole, he reported to the Consolidated Wire and Associated Corporations, and has been employed there since. He stated that when GIOE first

reported for work, he mentioned that he had other prospects in mind where he might obtain a higher salary, and that after a few days, GIOE came back. Evidently, the other propositions had fallen through, so he became employed as a salesman for the Consolidated Wire Company.

Up to the present time, GIOE's job with Consolidated Wire Company has consisted mainly of learning the background and selling points of a new product which the company hopes to place on the market and sell direct to department stores. This product is a plastic lamp, parts for which are made by other companies, and these parts are assembled in the Consolidated Wire plant.

MANN stated that no one had offered him any inducement to act as the employer of GIOE upon his release on parole, no one had threatened him, and he did not expect to gain any favors from anyone as a result of his employing GIOE. MANN stated that he did not know of any money which had been paid to anyone to effect the parole of the five subjects.

Regarding himself, MANN furnished the following information:

MANN was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 16, 1896, under the name of PAUL LESSING MANKOWITZ. He resides at 1216 North Dearborn Parkway, the Park Dearborn Hotel, in Apartment 1207, telephone WHItehall 5620. At the present time he is single, having been divorced from his wife in 1940 after a marriage that lasted three years. He has no criminal record, never having been arrested. MANN stated he knows RALPH PIERCE to speak to, but that he has never had any close relationship with him.

MANN was asked whether or not he was acquainted with EDDIE VOGEL, and after some hesitation, he replied that he knew VOGEL slightly.

Chicago File 58-194
DEW:EOD

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and DOUGLASS E. WENDEL:

On September 27, 1947, HARRY A. ASH, Superintendent of Crime Prevention, Department of Public Safety, State of Illinois, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed and advised that he had known the subject GIOE since approximately 1915. ASH said that he first became acquainted with GIOE at the time GIOE was living in the ward over which FRANK ERICCSON was the boss. ASH stated that he also resided in this ward. After this original contact with GIOE, ASH stated that he did not see or hear of GIOE again until approximately 1940, at which time ASH moved to the Seneca Hotel, 220 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois. ASH said at this time GIOE was living in the Seneca Hotel and was operating a baseball book on a commission basis. According to ASH, SIDNEY KORSHAK, an attorney, also resided in the Seneca at this time.

In 1947, ASH stated that SIDNEY KORSHAK requested him to write a letter to the parole authorities, which letter was to be of a general character reference nature. ASH said that he told KORSHAK he was not sure he wished to write such a letter because of his position with the Crime Prevention Department. KORSHAK, according to ASH, stated he did not believe ASH could be adversely affected by such a letter inasmuch as a very high church dignitary was also backing GIOE and the connection of ASH's name with this high church dignitary would accrue to ASH's benefit instead of to his detriment. ASH stated that this high church dignitary was Bishop SHIEL of Chicago. This letter which ASH wrote was not mailed by ASH but was given to KORSHAK and presumably KORSHAK mailed this letter inasmuch as ASH stated that he received an acknowledgment to a letter written by himself in May, 1947.

At a later date, ASH recieved a letter with certain enclosures from the parole authorities, this letter being to the effect that GIOE had requested ASH to be his parole supervisor. Certain forms were enclosed with this letter which were to be executed if ASH would acquiesce to the request of GIOE, and ASH did fill out these forms and mailed them to the parole authorities. Along with the mailing of these forms, ASH forwarded a letter stating that he had noticed that an attorney could not act as a parole supervisor and that he would be happy to act as a parole supervisor if the Government saw fit to waive this rule. According to ASH, he has never received an acknowledgment of this letter plus the forms which he returned to the parole authorities and that he has never acted as parole supervisor for GIOE because of the fact that he has not been officially informed that he is a parole supervisor to GIOE. ASH stated that a probation officer by the name of COLOSIMO telephonically contacted him and stated that GIOE was to be released, and after ASH had asked

him what interest it was to himself, COLOSIMO had stated that he, ASH, was listed as GIOE's parole supervisor. ASH stated he informed COLOSIMO that he would not act as GIOE's parole supervisor until he had been officially notified either from the Washington or Chicago office of the Probation Department that he was designated as a parole supervisor.

ASH stated that at the time the adverse publicity in the parole of the subjects became known, he recontacted KORSHAK in an effort to ascertain what had happened to the backing of GIOE by Bishop SHIEL. KORSHAK reiterated that Bishop SHIEL had backed GIOE but that there was no proof available to KORSHAK of this. ASH then contacted Bishop SHIEL's secretary, who told ASH that if Bishop SHIEL's name were mentioned in connection with the paroles, a suit for libel would be instituted and that if Bishop SHIEL were questioned as to any backing of GIOE that he would emphatically deny it. ASH stated that KORSHAK told him that he had nothing in writing to show that Bishop SHIEL had backed GIOE.

ASH stated that he is a very good friend of JAMES DOHERTY, a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, and that he sees DOHERTY daily except when DOHERTY is out of town. (It is to be noted that DOHERTY is the Tribune reporter investigating the paroles for the Chicago Tribune newspaper.) ASH stated that he has lunch with DOHERTY almost every day at a restaurant where "anybody's business is everybody's business."

According to ASH, just prior to the publicity of the granting of the paroles appearing in the newspapers, one GREGG DILLON, connected with the Herald American newspapers, called him by telephone and stated that he had been requested by the New York office of the Herald American to contact ASH in connection with a rumor to the effect that TOOTS SHOR and BOB HANNEGAN were interested in the paroles of the subjects. ASH advised that he informed DILLON he had no knowledge of any connection of these two individuals with the paroles and that he had no knowledge of the paroles himself besides the fact that he had been requested to be GIOE's parole supervisor.

ASH stated he had no knowledge of any irregularities or payments of money in connection with the subjects' obtaining their paroles, that he had nothing to do with any of the transfers of the subjects between prisons, and that he had heard no rumors of any irregularities.

ASH stated that he accepted the offer to be GIOE's parole supervisor because of the fact that he did know GIOE slightly as he lived close to GIOE at the present time and in the past had lived with GIOE in the same hotel, and because friends of his had told him that he would be doing the City of Chicago

a favor if he would be the parole supervisor of GIOE inasmuch as he would have the power to control and to lead into the correct paths of life a former gangster who could possibly get in trouble again if not supervised properly. ASH stated that in his present position as Superintendent of the Crime Prevention Department, the major task is the supervision of parolees from the penal institutions of the State of Illinois and that he feels he is capable of acting as a parole supervisor because of this fact.

In connection with the telling of ASH by KORSHAK that Bishop SHIEL was backing GIOE, ASH advised that the same day KORSHAK informed ASH of this backing by the Bishop, ASH in turn informed JAMES DOHERTY, aforementioned reported for the Chicago Tribune, of this and of his conversation with KORSHAK.

Chicago File No. 58-194
RJO:LML

The following was dictated by Special Agent RALPH J. O'CONNELL:

Mr. S. A. HEALY, President of the S. A. Healy Company, a construction concern, was interviewed in his hotel room, No. 709, at the Bismarck Hotel on September 26, 1947, by Special Agents A. J. RUSHING and R. J. O'CONNELL. Information previously furnished by "Chicago Tribune" reporter JAMES DOHERTY implied that S. A. HEALY may have had something to do with obtaining the paroles of the subjects. During this interview, Mr. HEALY furnished the following information:

HEALY is President of the S. A. Healy Company, a contracting and construction company located at 46th and Racine Streets, Chicago, Illinois. HEALY has a farm or residence in Hinsdale, Illinois.

HEALY does not know subjects D'ANDREA, CAMPAGNA, ROSELLI or DeLUCIA, either true names or aliases, but is acquainted with subject CHARLES "Cherry Nose" GIOE. HEALY first met GIOE approximately ten years ago at Hot Springs, Arkansas. HEALY was in Hot Springs at that time on a Spring vacation, and was introduced to CHARLES GIOE while playing golf. He struck up a casual social acquaintance with GIOE, and thereafter saw him as many as a dozen times a year. GIOE has, on several occasions, visited Mr. HEALY at his home in Hinsdale, Illinois. On at least one occasion, GIOE brought with him a young [redacted] whom HEALY presumed was GIOE's [redacted] Mr. HEALY understood that GIOE's occupation was that of being one of the operators of the Beachcombers Restaurant, which is located on Chicago's near North Side. b6 b7C

Mr. HEALY has had no contact whatsoever with GIOE since he was sent to prison in 1944, and the matter of parole for GIOE or his associates has never been mentioned to Mr. HEALY, or by Mr. HEALY to anyone else. The first time that Mr. HEALY knew that GIOE and the other subjects were released from jail was when he read of this in the newspapers.

Mr. HEALY stated, however, that his experience with GIOE was good, and that he did not consider GIOE as a hoodlum. He stated that if he had been approached by anyone and asked to write a letter of recommendation for parole for GIOE, that he would have gladly done so.

Mr. HEALY stated that he had no knowledge of any bribes, political pressure or irregularities in the procurement of the paroles for GIOE and the other subjects.

Chicago File 58-194
DEW:MAS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and DOUGLASS E. WENDEL:

LOUIS J. PELTON, Seneca Hotel, 210 East Chestnut, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed and advised that he had been requested by subject GIOE to act as parole advisor for GIOE after HARRY ASH had requested that he no longer be considered parole advisor. PELTON stated that he had been contacted by GIOE in the early part of September 1947 and at the time he was contacted he had agreed to act as parole advisor. PELTON stated that to date he had not received any word from the government as to whether he had been accepted as GIOE's parole advisor but that he had spoken to GIOE about GIOE's conduct during the life of the parole.

PELTON advised he has known GIOE since 1935 and that he lives in the same hotel with subject GIOE. He stated that he knows GIOE as a quiet and friendly individual and that he would again accept the position of parole advisor on the basis of friendship and patriotic duty.

PELTON claims he has no knowledge of the other parolees and that he had no information indicating any improper methods used to secure paroles of any of the subjects.

PELTON stated that he was one of the partners of a firm known as Consolidated Food Products, offices at 113 North Homan, Room 532. He stated that this was a bakery supply sales organization and that he had formed this company after he had been released from the Army in 1945. He stated that he had served as a captain in the Quartermaster Corps in the last war; that he was born abroad and is now a citizen.

In PELTON's opinion, HARRY ASH, original parole advisor of subject GIOE, had been "scared off" by adverse newspaper publicity about the subjects. He further stated that he believed that the entire investigation was a "political football".

DAVID ZISOOK, 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois (this individual was referred to as DAVID FISOOK in Bureau letter of September 22, 1947) advised that he had written a letter of recommendation for subject GIOE after he had been requested to do so by GIOE's wife. GIOE's wife had instructed ZISOOK to contact an attorney by the name of SIDNEY KORSHAK, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago, for information as to the addressee of the requested letter.

Chicago File 58-194
DEV:MAS

ZISOOK advised that he knew subject GIOE from the time when GIOE was a partner in the Beachcomber Restaurant, 101 East Walton, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that he did not know GIOE socially nor had he ever transacted any business with him. He further stated that he was not cognizant of the extent of any criminal activities on the part of GIOE and did not even recognize the subject's name in recent newspaper articles until he had been contacted by the press inasmuch as it had been his idea that the subject's name was spelled JOYE.

ZISOOK stated that he had no information as to any irregularities in connection with the securing of paroles of the subjects and that of the five subjects, he knew only GIOE. According to ZISOOK he would not write a recommendation letter again but denied that any pressure had been brought to induce him to write this letter in the first place. He stated that he did not know why he had been chosen by GIOE's wife as one of the writers of recommendation letters. ZISOOK stated that he did not know any of the attorneys for the subjects in this case.

ZISOOK stated that the above information is as he would testify under oath if called to do so.

ZISOOK is a member of the firm of HARRY A. ZISOOK & Sons, Room 1010, 100 West Monroe Street, which firm is a real estate management organization. ZISOOK stated that the company was a family concern and that no outside individual had any ownership in this company.

Chicago file 58-194
DEW:elw

ALBERT B. TURNER, 1300 E. 48th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed on September 25, 1947 by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and DOUGLASS E. WENDEL at which time he stated that he had written a letter to the Parole Board recommending that CHARLES GIOE be paroled. He stated that he had written this letter after being requested to do so by the wife of subject GIOE, which request had been made to him in the early part of May, 1947.

TURNER stated that he knows both subject CHARLES GIOE and his brother, TONY GIOE, as customers of his clothing store, and that in all of his dealings with them as customers they have been honest and fair. He stated that he had a smattering of knowledge of their background, but that he did believe that GIOE could be rehabilitated upon his release from jail. He further stated that in connection with his past business with GIOE that he always paid his bills, and it was no business of TURNER's where GIOE got his money. TURNER also stated that he had known subject GIOE back in the days when GIOE had had an interest in the Beachcomber Restaurant in Chicago.

TURNER stated that he would write the same letter today to the Parole Board even knowing that an investigation was imminent. He also stated that he thought in his mind that he had written the letter for the best of the five parolees. TURNER stated that he did not have any knowledge of any irregularities in connection with the parolees obtaining their paroles, and that he knows only GIOE out of the five subjects in this case.

TURNER stated that the Turner Brothers Clothing Company, 1200 S. Halsted, Chicago, Illinois, is a corporation owned by himself and his brothers and an uncle of his. He stated that no other individual has any ownership of this company.

Chicago File #58-194
PCD/ALM:mel

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PHILIP C. DUNNE and ADRIAN L. MEYER:

On September 24, 1947 LLOYD J. BUTLER, Pawnbroker, 133 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed at his place of business. BUTLER is allegedly the party who wrote a letter for and in behalf of Subject GIOE. BUTLER had been interviewed by a reporter of the "Tribune" prior to the interview by the above agents.

BUTLER advised that he has known GIOE for the past ten years, and that during that time GIOE has been a customer of his at various intervals. BUTLER advised that he knew very little of the criminal background of GIOE other than what he had read in the newspapers with reference to GIOE's incarceration on the charge of extortion. BUTLER further advised that one SID KORSHAK, an attorney, approached him on behalf of GIOE during April or May of 1947, and requested BUTLER to write a letter to the Parole Board, which he did. BUTLER advised that he saw no harm in his writing, and advised agent that he had written approximately twenty times previous to this one for paroles of various individuals and that this one was the first one "that blew up".

BUTLER further advised that he had received no compensation of any sort for his intercession on the part of GIOE, had not been coerced into writing the letter, and knew of no person or persons who had received compensation or were coerced with reference to any of the subjects paroled. BUTLER further advised that in all probability if he is again approached for the purpose of writing a letter on a person coming up for parole, he would probably do the same thing over again, being of the opinion that he did not think that he was interfering with the law in so doing. BUTLER concluded by stating that he has not seen GIOE since his release, and likewise has not seen any of the other parolees.

RE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA

Chicago File #58-194
PCD/ALM:mel

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PHILIP C. DUNNE and ADRIAN L. MEYER:

On September 25, 1947 Reverend M. A. CANNING, Pastor of St. Ferdinand's Church, 3116 North Marmora Avenue, was interviewed at the Rectory. Reverend CANNING wrote a letter to the Parole Board, a copy of which is in the Chicago Office files, which letter was for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA. Mention should be made of the fact that Reverend CANNING had been interviewed both by reporters from the "Tribune" and the "Daily News" prior to agents' arrival. Brief details of his interviews with both reporters appear in the local papers. A comment in the paper indicates that Reverend CANNING requested that his letter to the Parole Board be published. However, the newspapers have failed to publish such letter, and the details of this letter are being set forth for whatever purpose it may serve:

"March 11th, 1947

"To The Parole Board
United States Penitentiary
Levanworth, Kansas

Gentlemen: -

"May I prevail upon your kindness in the consideration of parole for Louis Campagna, an inmate of the Penitentiary at Levanworth, Kansas.

"The victim has been known to me for some fifteen years. His family enjoy a reputation beyond reproach, and are considered people of pronounced respectability in the community which they reside. In visiting their home, I candidly state that the highest regard and truest filial devotion was always exercised towards their Father. Courteous at all times, his complicity in the case leading to this confinement, was sadly and regretfully felt by people who knew him and experienced the marvelous influence for good that he had always maintained over his household.

"An investigation into my statements will prove true without the least fear of contradiction. His wife,

"Charlotte, is a Mother carefully guiding and supervising the little home; yet all suffer the bitter pangs of an embarrassment that is hard to compensate.

"His son, Joe - a young University graduate, was not drafted, but voluntarily enlisted in the Armed forces of the United States. In Air combat the Press and Radio of the world heralded him as one of the most outstanding heroes of the recent world conflict.

"I know that if Louis gains a pardon, he will return to society a grateful citizen and a loyal parent, and will ever hold in unending memory the kindness of your august body in showing a merciful consideration.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

Rev. M. A. Canning, Pastor".

It was learned that Reverend CANNING was Pastor of a church in the 20th Ward where all parolees lived at one time. As a result, he became personally acquainted with the individual parolees and members of their families. He claims to have known the CAMPAGNA family for at least fifteen years, and was responsible for the enrollment of LOUIS CAMPAGNA's son, JOSEPH, in Notre Dame. He states that JOSEPH CAMPAGNA volunteered for the armed services and has an enviable record in such service. He states that there are newspaper articles praising the heroism displayed by CAMPAGNA's son, JOSEPH. The church referred to above by Father CANNING is Saint Charles Baromio, located at Hoyne and Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Father CANNING advised that due to his position as a cleric and a former pastor of Saint Charles Baromio Church of necessity he became acquainted with various of the Italian element in Chicago, Illinois, and advised that he had married and buried members of the families of the parolees presently involved in this investigation. Father CANNING further advised that his position with reference to LOUIS CAMPAGNA was merely in the capacity of a priest and a spiritual adviser and not as an attorney or counselor.

Father CANNING further advised that he is well aware of the background of LOUIS CAMPAGNA and other individuals involved in this investigation. He stated that Mrs. CAMPAGNA, the wife of Subject CAMPAGNA, personally approached him and requested that he write a letter to the Parole Board on behalf of

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, and that he complied with the request of Mrs. CAMPAGNA and advised the Parole Board that he felt that if LOUIS CAMPAGNA were given a parole, that he would find a suitable place in society. Father CANNING further stated that he was offered no monetary reward for his letter on behalf of CAMPAGNA, and neither was he coerced or induced to write the same.

Father CANNING further advised that after CAMPAGNA's release on parole he had a conversation with CAMPAGNA, during which time he asked him who PAUL DILLON was, and CAMPAGNA stated "he would not know DILLON if DILLON walked into the room". During this conversation between Father CANNING and CAMPAGNA, CAMPAGNA advised him, when directly questioned, that he knew of no influence exerted to secure his parole. Father CANNING advised that he had not been subpoenaed to appear before the investigating body into the paroles of the subjects in this case, and stated that he would welcome an opportunity to so appear. Father CANNING concluded by stating that he felt that it was his spiritual obligation to intercede on behalf of CAMPAGNA, and advised that he was under obligation to no one by virtue of his intercession for CAMPAGNA.

Father CANNING advised that he felt very strongly against whom he termed "Sniveling Reporters" with reference to the recent adverse publicity he has received in connection with this case. Father CANNING voluntarily exhibited to agents an anonymous letter apparently submitted by a parishioner of Father CANNING's Parish, wherein the anonymous individual berated Father CANNING for his part in the release of CAMPAGNA, and concluded by stating that the anonymous writer was withdrawing from the Parish as a result of the publicity involving Father CANNING in the release of CAMPAGNA.

Chicago File #58-194
RJO'C:amd

On September 24, 1947 Special Agents ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR. and RALPH J. O'CONNELL interviewed MICHAEL J. ROMANO, Vice President and General Manager of the Morand Brothers Beverage Company, 818 South May Street. ROMANO had written a letter to the Bureau of Paroles and Pardons urging that Subject CAMPAGNA be granted a parole. ROMANO furnished the following information:

ROMANO has been acquainted with LOUIE "Little New York" CAMPAGNA for some twenty years. ROMANO's acquaintanceship with CAMPAGNA has been purely of a social nature and he has never had any business dealings of any nature with him. ROMANO has been in the Italian District where the Morand Brothers plant is located for some twenty-five years, and he is acquainted with a number of so-called "Italian hoodlums". Of his own personal knowledge ROMANO has never seen nor heard of anything that CAMPAGNA has done of an illegal or criminal nature.

ROMANO is well acquainted with CHARLOTTE CAMPAGNA, a Syrian, and her [redacted] JOSEPH, age about 23, and LUCILLE, age about 22. During ROMANO's acquaintanceship with CAMPAGNA he has been particularly impressed with the good qualities CAMPAGNA has shown as a father and husband. ROMANO himself has three children and states that he feels that a family without a father is tremendously handicapped and that it was more from this standpoint than any other that he acceded to Mrs. CAMPAGNA's request to send a letter to the Parole Board. b6 b7C

About six or eight months ago ROMANO was at the CAMPAGNA home in Berwyn, Illinois and the family was discussing how nice it would be to have LOUIE back with them again, and it was at this time that Mrs. CAMPAGNA specifically asked ROMANO if he would write a letter urging parole. ROMANO stated that he was thus put "on the spot" more or less because of his many years of pleasant social acquaintanceship with the CAMPAGNAS and that he, therefore, agreed to write such a letter.

ROMANO stated that he did not know how CAMPAGNA had made his money but imagined that it was from gambling or some other devious means by which the so-called hoodlums make their money, but that this did not matter to him; that he considered CAMPAGNA a fine fellow, inasmuch as he was a good [redacted] b6 b7C

ROMANO stated that the Morand Brothers Beverage Company, of which he is part owner, is one of the larger liquor distributors in Chicago; that their main customers are taverns and restaurants. ROMANO professed to believe that there is no underworld syndicate which has any control over the tavern industry in the city, and stated that he did not expect any increase in his

business because of his having written this letter of recommendation, nor did anyone hint at any reprisals against him personally or against the Morand Brothers business if he failed to do so. ROMANO stated that he knows JOE FUSCO, head of the Gold Seal Liquor Company, and that he considers JOE FUSCO a very fine fellow. He stated that FUSCO and he are competitors but are friendly, and that they have never had any serious arguments of any nature. ROMANO mentioned that he has the distributorship for National Distillers in Chicago and that on one item, Old Grandad Whiskey, Gold Seal Liquors and Morand Brothers share the distributorship. ROMANO states that his company gets very little night club business except on some small items on which his company has an exclusive distributorship.

In summarization, ROMANO said that he felt that CAMPAGNA had been a victim of circumstances with regard to the crime for which he was recently sent to prison and did not believe that CAMPAGNA was the kind of person he had been reported to be in that case. He stated that in view of CAMPAGNA's family and his good qualities he felt that he had done right in sending this letter to the Parole Board.

ROMANO stated that no one had offered him any money to write this letter; no one had threatened him in this regard; and he had no knowledge of any bribery in connection with the paroling of the Subjects. With regard to himself, he furnished the following information:

ROMANO was born in Burlington, Iowa on October 2, 1899. He resides at 300 South Cuyler Avenue, Oak Park. He attended grammar school in Chicago and has been employed by Morand Brothers Beverages for twenty-five years. He is married and has three children.

Chicago File #58-194
RER/HKM:mel

Mr. JOHN FRED SVITAK was interviewed on September 26, 1947 by Special Agents ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER and HERBERT K. MUDD, JR. Mr. SVITAK resides at 2931 Maple Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois. Mr. SVITAK has a Ford Agency in partnership with his brother, JAMES, at 3145 Oak Park Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois. Mr. SVITAK has been an automobile dealer since 1921, and has been the Ford dealer in Berwyn for fourteen years at the above address. Mr. SVITAK states that for the past six years he has lived next door to the CAMPAGNA family. Mr. SVITAK states that one day while working in his yard, Mrs. CHARLOTTE CAMPAGNA asked him if he would write a letter to the Parole Board concerning the character and reputation of CAMPAGNA. Mr. SVITAK advised that CAMPAGNA's wife and [redacted] were as fine a people as he had ever been acquainted with. Mr. SVITAK states that the imprisonment of LOUIS CAMPAGNA caused considerable grief in the family and was especially bad for the [redacted]. Mr. SVITAK stated that he told Mrs. CAMPAGNA that he would be glad to write a letter in CAMPAGNA's behalf to be used by the Parole Board. He stated that he wrote a letter and mailed it to the Parole Board. b6 b7C

Mr. SVITAK states that no one other than Mrs. CAMPAGNA contacted him concerning the parole. He states that Mrs. CAMPAGNA was very nice at the time she made the request of him, and he wrote the letter merely as a neighborly act and because of the fact that he actually felt sorry for the [redacted] He states that during the past ten years his [redacted] have been friendly with the CAMPAGNA [redacted] both [redacted] and social events together. Mr. SVITAK states that he has never visited socially with CAMPAGNA, and that his only conversations with LOUIS CAMPAGNA have been while the two were in their yards working. Mr. SVITAK states that CAMPAGNA has [redacted] JOSEPH, DOROTHY [redacted] b6 b7C

Mr. SVITAK states that he has never had any business dealings with the CAMPAGNA family outside of selling two automobiles to the family. He states that he sold a 1946 Ford to DOROTHY and one to JOSEPH. SVITAK states that he also has done repair work on other automobiles in the family, but has never made other than the two sales.

Mr. SVITAK states that since the recent publicity in this case he has suffered considerably because of his name being in the newspapers. He states that he was very glad when the Chicago "Tribune" printed his interview, in which it was pointed out that he wrote the letter merely because he was a neighbor to the CAMPAGNA Family.

Mr. SVITAK states that he is not acquainted with CHARLES BARON, Ford Dealer, Chicago, who has been interviewed in connection with this case.

AIM:EAK
Chicago file 58-194

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents P. C. DUNNE and A. L. MEYER, on September 26, 1947.

SAM NANINI, President and Treasurer of the Rockroad Construction Company, 5915 Rogers Avenue, Chicago, was interviewed in the Chicago Division Office. NANINI was one of the sponsors for LOUIS CAMPAGNA. NANINI had not been interviewed by anyone prior to coming into the Chicago Office, however, numerous attempts were made by local papers to contact him. NANINI stated he had met LOUIS CAMPAGNA about fifteen years ago; that they had visited back and forth, and as a result of their friendship, CHARLOTTE CAMPAGNA, wife of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, contacted him and advised him that her husband would be eligible for parole in the immediate future. He stated that at this time, which was in the Spring of 1947, he directed a letter to the Parole Board, telling them exactly what he knew about LOUIS CAMPAGNA. He stated that he had known him both in a social and business way, but knew nothing of his previous underworld activities except what he had read in the newspapers. He stated that in his business, which is a paving business, he had done some work for LOUIS CAMPAGNA, that is, the paving of a driveway into his home at his estate in Michigan.

NANINI stated that he knew nothing relative to the manner in which the paroles were secured. He stated that he had seen LOUIS CAMPAGNA since his release, however, the letter he had written to the Parole Board was not discussed. NANINI stated that he had written a letter for and on behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA with the understanding that LOUIS CAMPAGNA was going out to his farm as his means of future employment. He stated that there was no coercion exerted to secure this letter of recommendation for parole, and that he knows of no duress or coercion used to secure similar letters from other acquaintances. He knows of no money whatsoever used to secure these paroles, and the only ones that appear to question such paroles are the local newspapers.

Chicago File #58-194
PCD/ALM:mel

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PHILIP C. DUNNE and ADRIAN L. MEYER:

On September 25, 1947 MARTIN HANS, President of the Burton Auto Spring Corporation, 2433 West 48th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed. HANS is supposed to have written a letter for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA. HANS had never been interviewed by anyone up to the time agents had arrived. However, no comment was made during the course of the interview that he had discussed this matter with any of the parolees except for the fact that he stated definitely that he had not seen LOUIS CAMPAGNA.

For information purposes, MARTIN HANS is the father-in-law of LOUIS CAMPAGNA's son, JOSEPH. According to HANS, his daughter, MARGARET, met JOSEPH CAMPAGNA during the time he was going to school at Notre Dame. He stated that he knew nothing about JOSEPH CAMPAGNA's father other than what he read in the newspapers, and this friendship between his daughter and present son-in-law was something over which he had no control. He stated that after JOSEPH CAMPAGNA returned from the war, with an unusually fine war record, his daughter, MARGARET, married JOSEPH. JOSEPH went to work for the Burton Auto Spring Corporation for a period of time.

During his employment he talked to his father-in-law, MARTIN HANS, on infrequent occasions with respect to his father's incarceration. He told MARTIN HANS that his father had been framed, and endeavored to minimize the past record that had appeared in the newspapers. He asked MARTIN HANS to write a letter for and in behalf of his father, who was eligible for parole in August, 1947. He stated that JOSEPH CAMPAGNA first confronted him about March, 1947 and made such request. JOSEPH CAMPAGNA also told MARTIN HANS what to write in this letter to the Parole Board. Since HANS had no personal knowledge of CAMPAGNA's previous activity, he wrote exactly what his son-in-law told him to. He stated that he received no remuneration whatsoever for executing this letter, and did it merely as a favor to his son-in-law.

He maintains at this time he is receiving considerable adverse publicity with respect to the letter he wrote for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, and that if he had to do it over again he would not write such a letter. He states that he realized at this time that it was not the thing to do, but did not realize the repercussions that could result from writing such a letter. He states that he has not seen LOUIS CAMPAGNA since his release, and chances are he would not see him in view of the fact that LOUIS CAMPAGNA's son, JOSEPH, no longer works for the Burton Auto Spring Corporation, but is presently employed on his father's farm.

Chicago File #58-194
PCD/ALM:mel

MARTIN HANS stated again that he had received nothing for writing the above letter, and that he knows of no one receiving anything for writing similar letters nor does he know of any intimidation, influence or duress in obtaining letters for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA. He stated that he had not been contacted by anyone in regard to this letter, and to date had not received a subpoena to appear before the Congressional Hearing Board. MARTIN HANS did not seem to be at all pleased about the publicity he was receiving, and appeared to be somewhat worried about the results of this publicity.

Chicago File #58-194
RER/HKM:mel

Dr. WALTER LAWRENCE, 6400 West Cermak Road, Berwyn, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER and HERBERT K. MUDD, JR. on September 26, 1947.

Dr. LAWRENCE advised that he has been the CAMPAGNA family physician for approximately the past fifteen years. Several weeks before he had any knowledge that LOUIS CAMPAGNA was being considered for parole, he was making a call at the CAMPAGNA home, and Mrs. CAMPAGNA made the remark that LOU might be paroled. Dr. LAWRENCE stated that that was fine, and no further statements were made regarding the matter. A short time after this incident Mrs. CAMPAGNA and her son, JOEY, came to Dr. LAWRENCE's office and asked that as the family physician Dr. LAWRENCE write a letter of character to the Parole Board for LOUIS CAMPAGNA. Dr. LAWRENCE stated that he would be more than happy to fill her request, and so he wrote his letter to the Parole Board in Washington, D. C.

Dr. LAWRENCE stated that he has been a practicing physician in Berwyn, Illinois at the above location for the past twenty years, and that he originally was called to the home of Mrs. CAMPAGNA's parents, whom he had as patients for several years. Dr. LAWRENCE states that all his dealings with the CAMPAGNA family have been on a businesslike basis, in other words, doctor and patient; that at no time was he ever approached for any special favors by members of the CAMPAGNA family. He further stated that he recalled at the time LOU CAMPAGNA was indicted in the BROWN-BIOFF Case that LOU CAMPAGNA complained to the doctor of stomach pains. LOU CAMPAGNA was taken to the West Suburban Hospital, and it was found that he had an acute appendix. Through cooperation with the head surgeon of the West Suburban Hospital, an appendectomy was immediately performed upon CAMPAGNA.

Dr. LAWRENCE is still serving many of the relatives and immediate family members of the CAMPAGNA family, and he feels that his relations will still continue on a high plane and he does not desire to discontinue his services with that family. Since the publicity of this case has appeared in the various Chicago newspapers, Dr. LAWRENCE stated that many of his colleagues on the staff of the West Suburban Hospital have in his mind looked upon him as a doctor who might be dealing with the underworld element.

Dr. LAWRENCE readily admitted that he had made two calls on the family of TONY ACCARDO, who is reported to be the head of the Chicago Syndicate. These calls were made upon this family back in 1939. Dr. LAWRENCE readily admitted that he has made several calls on the family of PAUL RICCA, one of the parolees, and that on the date following PAUL RICCA's return to Chicago, Dr. LAWRENCE

gave treatment to PAUL RICCA's son who had sprained an ankle.

Dr. LAWRENCE states that he does not know any of the other parolees involved in this investigation nor does he know any other persons who are considered as Chicago hoodlums. He states that he conducts his business on a very high standard as a physician, and that in this case he wrote the letter purely at the request of Mrs. CAMPAGNA and as the family physician. He emphatically denied receiving any remuneration for the writing of this letter, and that he did not receive any threats of pressure put upon him to write this letter. Dr. LAWRENCE stated that he is not afraid of any of the criminal element, and would not stand for any tactics which would put pressure upon him to do something which was against the law.

Dr. LAWRENCE related that just prior to CAMPAGNA's release, he had received a call from Mrs. CAMPAGNA, who stated that the parole officer in Chicago had called her and wanted to know if she knew of a person who would be a sponsor for LOU CAMPAGNA. She called Dr. LAWRENCE, and requested that he serve in this position, which he stated that he would be glad to do. A few minutes after this call was made Dr. LAWRENCE received a call from Parole Officer COLOSIMO of the Chicago Parole Office, who advised that he had talked to Mrs. CAMPAGNA and that Dr. LAWRENCE had been recommended as the sponsor for LOU CAMPAGNA. Dr. LAWRENCE related that COLOSIMO made the statement over the telephone to him, "I am supposed to come out and talk this matter over with you, but I am too busy to do so". Dr. LAWRENCE advised COLOSIMO that he was also too busy to come and see COLOSIMO, whereupon COLOSIMO further stated, "Well, we can discuss this matter over the telephone". The doctor related that COLOSIMO questioned him as to his background and any information he might have as to the background of CAMPAGNA and what he actually knew about CAMPAGNA. The doctor was advised that the Parole Board is interested in having doctors or ministers as sponsors of parolees, and, therefore, he felt that he would be satisfactory and he would be given the necessary papers to sign as CAMPAGNA's sponsor.

Dr. LAWRENCE related that if he had any idea that this letter-writing would be involved in a political scandal, he would not have written same in the first instance.

Chicago File #58-194
PCD/ALM:mel

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PHILIP C. DUNNE and ADRIAN L. MEYER:

On September 24, 1947 DOMINICK J. SIBILANO, President of the Sibilano Furniture Company, 5541 Belmont Avenue, was interviewed in his place of business. SIBILANO is one responsible for having written a letter to the Parole Board for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA. Mention should be made that SIBILANO had been previously interviewed by the Chicago "Tribune" prior to the interview by the above agents.

SIBILANO stated that he had known CAMPAGNA for approximately sixteen years. He has known the family extremely well. He stated that they had visited one another's homes and had dined together at each other's homes. He considered CAMPAGNA one of his best friends, and stated that when he learned that CAMPAGNA was eligible for parole he went to Mrs. CHARLOTTE CAMPAGNA, wife of Subject CAMPAGNA, and asked her what he could do if anything to assist in the parole of her husband. She stated that he might write a letter to the Parole Board. He stated that he considered it an honor to be able to write a letter for his friend, LOUIS CAMPAGNA. He stated that regardless of the adverse publicity received at this time he would do it again if called upon to do so because LOUIS CAMPAGNA was his friend.

SIBILANO was somewhat disturbed about the attitude taken by the newspaper with respect to the letter he had written to the Parole Board, and claimed that the newspaper did not wish to print the truth. He stated that it just so happened that approximately three months ago he had decided to return to Italy to visit his mother who he had not seen for approximately 35 years. He stated that the newspaper wanted to twist this return trip to Italy in order that they may write some sensational story about his being threatened and having to leave the country. He pleaded with the reporter to print merely the facts, that he was returning to visit his aged mother, and that his trip had been under consideration for many months prior to the recent publicity that the paper was giving to all sponsors of the parolees. He stated that he wanted it known that his trip abroad had nothing to do with the release of the parolees. He also was emphatic in his statement that he received nothing for having written the letter, but merely did it as a friendly gesture. He stated that he knows of no one having received anything as a result of the release of the parolees. He knew of no one who has been coerced to write a letter for and in behalf of any of the parolees. He indicated he was leaving the United States for Bari, Italy on Friday, September 26, 1947, and planned to return to this country on or about November 25, 1947.

RE: PHILIP D'ANDREA

Chicago File #58-194
HKM:RER:amd

The following investigation was conducted and dictated by Special Agents ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER and HERBERT K. MUDD, JR.

JOSEPH V. FERRERO, 827 North LaTrobe, General Manager of Krispy Klean Vegetable Company, 139-141 South Water Street, Chicago, was interviewed by the above agents on September 25, 1947.

Mr. FERRERO advised that he was approached by TONY D'ANDREA several months ago and was asked whether or not his firm was employing people at that time. TONY D'ANDREA asked if it was possible that his brother, PHILIP D'ANDREA, who was soon to be released on parole, would be employed by the firm. Mr. FERRERO advised that he understood that when PHIL D'ANDREA was released from prison that he would be free and clear of all criminal charges, therefor, he might consider hiring the man.

Several weeks elapsed and again TONY D'ANDREA and an attorney by the name of SAM SHAPIRO called on Mr. FERRERO. At this time Mr. FERRERO assured both TONY D'ANDREA and SAM SHAPIRO that he would hire PHILIP D'ANDREA as an inspector of vegetables and that he would be hired on the same basis as any other employee in the firm. In other words, he would have to be satisfactory to Mr. FERRERO in the carrying out of the job for which he was employed. FERRERO stated that he discussed the salary to be paid with SAM SHAPIRO and he advised that at that time he would be in a position to pay approximately $70.00 to $80.00 a week for the services of PHIL D'ANDREA depending of course upon the number of hours that he worked. Several days later a standard form was received by Mr. FERRERO from the United States Parole Board in Washington with reference to Mr. FERRERO's employing of PHIL D'ANDREA if and when he was released on parole. This form was immediately filled out by Mr. FERRERO and mailed to Washington, D. C.

Mr. FERRERO emphatically claims that he does not know PHIL D'ANDREA, TONY D'ANDREA, SAM SHAPIRO or any of the other parolees in this investigation nor does he know any of the other references, sponsors, or employers of the parolees. FERRERO further claims that he does not know any of the other individuals who are considered as members of the Chicago Syndicate of which the parolees are alleged to be members.

Mr. FERRERO stated that no pressure was placed upon him by SAM SHAPIRO or any other methods used to bribe him in order to furnish a job for PHIL D'ANDREA. FERRERO stated that he understood that PHIL D'ANDREA was considered a sick man but that because of the job he was taking it was not necessary that he be in A-1 condition. FERRERO further advised that it was not necessary for PHIL D'ANDREA to pass any physical examination before he received the position of inspector of vegetables for the above firm. FERRERO states that his last act

was to fill out the standard form submitted by the Parole Board. Since that date he has not been contacted by PHIL D'ANDREA's brother or Attorney SHAPIRO or any other person having an interest in this case. He states further that he has been contacted by newspaper men within the last few days since the publicity of this case has been very apparently in the newspapers and at all times he advises the reporters that he is not a sponsor of D'ANDREA but that he only offered employment to PHIL D'ANDREA.

The letter submitted by the Bureau to this office dated September 22, 1947 requested that JACK N. FERRARO be interviewed with reference to the employment of subject D'ANDREA. FERRERO was interrogated with reference to the difference in his first name, middle initial and also the spelling of his last name and he emphatically advised that he has never used the name of JACK N. FERRARO but that his true name is JOSEPH V. FERRERO and that he is known to almost everybody by the name of JOE. FERRERO advised he has been in the produce game for the past twenty years, having come to Chicago approximately thirty years ago from a small town located approximately sixty miles from Chicago. During the twenty years FERRERO stated that he has worked for various produce firms in the market and that in 1945 he organized the Krispy Klean Vegetable Company, a corporation, and ever since the organization began he has been the firm's General Manager. FERRERO states that since the date PHIL D'ANDREA returned to Chicago after being released from the penitentiary he (PHIL D'ANDREA) has not called Mr. FERRERO with reference to his employment nor has any official of the Parole Office, Chicago, advised Mr. FERRERO when he can expect the employment of PHIL D'ANDREA. Mr. FERRERO stated that he had noticed in the newspapers that PHIL D'ANDREA had been permitted to go to Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, for a physical examination but just when PHIL D'ANDREA was to report for duty Mr. FERRERO did not know and he felt it was not his duty to call PHIL D'ANDREA and make any inquiry as to when he could be expected to come to work.

Chicago File 58-194
ALM:AWJ

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER and A. L. MEYER on September 22, 1947:

In referenced teletype of September 19, 1947 a statement was made that an unidentified friend of DOHERTY told him that one SCZELZ, a barber, employed in the Chicago Assessor's Office, stated that JOE BURGE or BURGIA, former mayor of Maywood, Illinois, was involved in handling money in connection with the securing of paroles.

On September 22, 1947 ROBERT G. SCELZSE (not SCZELZ), Deputy Assessor, City of Chicago, was interviewed at his place of business. He stated that he was a barber in the Sherman Hotel approximately thirteen years ago. He stated that he was acquainted with PHIL D'ANDREA. He indicated that he had become acquainted with D'ANDREA while working in the capacity of a barber in the Sherman Hotel here. He stated that he was not acquainted with any of the other parolees, nor did he know the manner in which any of the parolees had secured their paroles.

SCELZSE stated that JOSEPH IMBURGIO BULGER, referred to as JOE BURGE in referenced teletype, is the head of a fraternal organization known as Italo-American National Union, with headquarters at 32 West Washington Street, Chicago. This organization allegedly is now an insurance company, according to SCELZSE. It was SCELZSE's opinion that all the parolees were members of this organization.

With respect to whether JOSEPH IMBURGIO BULGER was formerly mayor of Maywood, Illinois, SCELZSE stated that he could not recall definitely whether it was JOSEPH or his brother who was formerly mayor, but in any event it was quite some time ago. SCELZSE stated that BULGER is now practicing law at 139 North Clark Street, Chicago. He stated that he did not know if BULGER was in any way associated with the parolees.

SCELZSE stated that he did not know any of the details of the manner in which any of the men secured their parole. He stated that he had not seen PHIL D'ANDREA, with whom he is acquainted, or any of the other parolees since they secured their paroles. He stated that he in his capacity of barber at the Sherman Hotel had become acquainted with many of the underworld characters, but that he knew nothing of their activities except what he had read in the newspapers.

Mention should be made that SCELZSE was a barber at the Sherman Hotel from 1919 to 1934 and claims that during that period of time he had witnessed these hoodlums coming into the Sherman Hotel to get haircuts and had observed them drop their guns on the floor, but never learned of their personal activities other than what was rumored about in the barber shop.

Chicago File 58-194
ALM:AWJ

SCELZSE stated that in the event this office desires to interview him further he can be reached at his residence at 2143 South Drake Avenue, Chicago, telephone Crawford 3656.

Chicago file 58-194
DEW:elw

JOHN TIBERI, Officer of the Allied Construction and Supply Company, 3727 S. Maplewood, was interviewed on September 24, 1947 by Special Agents J. B. GRANT and DOUGLASS E. WENDEL, at which time he advised that he had been contacted approximately four months ago by TONY D'ANDREA, brother of PHIL D'ANDREA, at which time TONY asked him if he would be the Parole Supervisor if his brother PHIL were paroled. TIBERI stated that he told TONY that he would be PHIL's Parole Supervisor.

TIBERI stated that he knew the D'ANDREA family because of past business that he had done with the family, most specifically with an uncle of PHIL D'ANDREA's who is a priest and who purchased coal for the church from TIBERI. TIBERI stated that to his knowledge PHIL D'ANDREA was a good man, and that he had no knowledge of his background. TIBERI advised that he had heard that PHIL D'ANDREA might have been mixed up with the CAPONE Gang, but that he had been told by TONY that this was not true and he, therefore, did not believe the allegations.

TIBERI stated that TONY D'ANDREA brought a paper to him which he signed, and which TONY said made him PHIL D'ANDREA's Parole Supervisor. At the time TONY brought this paper, TIBERI stated he was accompanied by an individual who was not introduced to TIBERI by TONY, and TIBERI does not know who this individual was.

The Allied Construction and Supply Company is owned by JOHN TIBERI, SR., the individual interviewed, JOHN TIBERI, JR., and TIBERI's wife, and TIBERI stated that no other individual was connected with this company.

Chicago File 58-194.
JEH:gm

On September 26, 1947 MR. JOHN R. ROBINSON, Public Relations Counsel, Room 814, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents DOUGLAS WENDELL and JOHN E. HOWARD.

MR. ROBINSON advised that he has known Parolee PHILLIP D'ANDREA since approximately 1930, at which time he met him through one HARRY REED, whom he stated was friendly with the whole group of Parolees. At this time D'ANDREA, according to MR. ROBINSON, was active in an Italian-American society in Chicago which eventually became under D'ANDREA's guidance an insurance organization for the benefit of its members. MR. ROBINSON stated that he knew D'ANDREA casually for several years, and then in 1937 or 1938 D'ANDREA called upon MR. ROBINSON to reorganize the paper "La' Italia" in which D'ANDREA had purchased the controlling interest. ROBINSON understood from D'ANDREA that he had been recommended as being the logical person to get this paper out of financial difficulties into which it had sunk under the direction of a phony Italian Nobleman, whose name ROBINSON does not presently recall. As MR. ROBINSON recollects this phony Italian Nobleman later was shot on Sheridan Road in North Chicago, and D'ANDREA was accused of the shooting. ROBINSON states, however, that he does not now and never did believe that D'ANDREA murdered this individual as D'ANDREA at the time of the death had a $50,000 suit pending against this person, and he was worth more to D'ANDREA alive than dead. MR. ROBINSON stated that in a period of about six months he reorganized this paper and placed it on a sound financial basis. After this period his acquaintance with D'ANDREA again became casual.

However, in October of 1945 MRS. FERRARA, the sister of D'ANDREA, brought a letter to MR. ROBINSON which had been written to him by D'ANDREA, and apparently enclosed with a letter from D'ANDREA to his family. This letter was turned over to Agents and due to its unusual nature and possibly significant wording, is being quoted hereinafter in full:

"Oct 20, 1945.

"Dear Jack;

"Accept my most grateful thanks for your interest and untiring efforts in my behalf. The knowledge of your friendship is my greatest forte. I have been imbued with new hopes and anticipation that all is not lost and that I maybe able yet, to spend the last few years of my life, with my family and friends, as a reminder I just passed my 55th year mark while in here in spite of my failing health, due to ulcers, arthrithis, and severe spinal condition--however the 'ticker' is in perfect shape. Jack, at the very outset let me take a negative approach--sounds ridiculous, but people believe the ridiculouis more readily, than sound sensible facts. You know that I was in the trucking business, trucking

Chicago File 58-194.
JEH:gm

"for municipalities and not a bootlegger--you also know of my efforts toward publishing a worthy Italian newspaper--and not a gambler. For years you know of my very altruistic efforts in behalf of the Italo-American National Union, for the good of 'my people' not a swindler or an extortioniest. In my capacity as president, the assets of the society increased from roughly $150,000 to close to half million--surely not a larcenist--for years I bore the responsibilities of pay-rolls, employers welfare and striving to build a legitimate business. For 30 yrs, I paid taxes, Federal, State, County, City--surely not a racketeer--My faith in my God, my Church, my responsibilities to my family have made me guard my religious beliefs and my love for my family--not a muscle man or a Capone body-guard. Jack all these viscious accusations were bandied around in the courtroom during my en-masse trail. These seeds were planted and where their fruit fell, heaven only knows. You already have experienced some of their results. All the attorneys said then, was, those accusations have no bearing on the case. It may be possible that they may not have meant anything to the defendants collectively, but I have and am suffering the tortures of hell in not being allowed to positively refute them. There were 15 witnesses ready to testify in my behalf at the trail--who could have shown very clearly by their uninpeachable testimony as to my innocence, but they or I did not testify--because of the peculiar legal logic used by the lawyers which pre-supposed that any testimony by them or I in my behalf would be detrimental to the others. This has never made good sense to me, but it is the story. This peculiar legal logic is the father & mother of all aftermaths, all the paradoxes which hurt me at the trail hurt me now, and will continue to do so, and act as barriers, until the truth comes to light. Surely after 2 yrs. of imprisonment an individual defendant should be permited to isolate himself from this en-masse logic. The 10 yr. maximum that was given to all without individual examination or qualification might now be adjusted as you know the term of court was left open for 3 yrs. This in itself should be helpful in designing a plan for a reduction of sentence. If my sentence could be cut to 5 yrs. I would automatically be placed in the parole bracket. Surely the government has had its pound of flesh--the cutting of a long sentence is not unusual and I would not be compelled to languish here for almost 2 more yrs. before parole time. A visit would enable me to give you many details, which I find impossible to incorporate in this letter.

"Thanks again and much good health and good luck to you.

Sincerely,

Philip "

On the basis of this letter MR. ROBINSON commenced efforts to have D'ANDREA moved from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia to another Federal Penal institution. MR. ROBINSON stated that he did not care which Federal penal institution D'ANDREA was placed in, but felt that due to the state of D'ANDREA's health, he should be removed to a penal institution having a less vigorous routine than Atlanta, and he also felt that D'ANDREA should be separated from the other Parolees as he felt that they might commit some act which would reflect against D'ANDREA's record and cause him difficulties when the time came for him to be paroled.

MR. ROBINSON advised that he makes numerous trips to Washington, D. C. during the course of his usual business. During these trips he commenced efforts to effect the removal of D'ANDREA from Atlanta.

In July, 1945 MR. ROBINSON contacted Senator SCOTT LUCAS and asked LUCAS to make an appointment for him with one DANIEL LYONS in the Department of Justice as he believed LYONS to be the proper individual to assist him in the aforementioned purpose.

An appointment was made with LYONS, who advised ROBINSON that the proper person for him to see was JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prison Industries, who at that time was in Germany setting up the American Penal Institution in the American zone of occupation there. In his absence MR. LYONS referred ROBINSON to Captain A. H. CONNER, Assistant Commissioner, Federal Prison Industries. MR. ROBINSON advised that he was graciously received by CONNER, who said, however, that he would be unable to assist him in his mission, but that ROBINSON would definitely have to see BENNETT to effect his purpose.

After this MR. ROBINSON let the matter rest for approximately one year, when he received a personal call from SAM SHAPIRO, who MR. ROBINSON states is D'ANDREA's attorney for civil matters, and TONY D'ANDREA, brother of Parolee D'ANDREA, who requested ROBINSON to gainseek a transfer of D'ANDREA. By this time D'ANDREA and the other three parolees had all been transferred from Atlanta Penitentiary to the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. In order to carry through this request, ROBINSON made a special trip to Washington, D. C. on about October 2, 1946 to see MR. JAMES BENNETT. At that time BENNETT had a physical examination made of D'ANDREA. During the course of conversation concerning the possible transfer of D'ANDREA, BENNETT expressed the opinion to MR. ROBINSON that when D'ANDREA came up for parole, there appeared to be no doubt in view of his prison record, past record, and physical condition, that he would be paroled. He inquired of MR. ROBINSON as to whether or not the other Parolees had in any way coerced D'ANDREA or his family since their incarceration. MR. ROBINSON said that he at the time told BENNETT that

he could give him no answer one way or the other as to this question, but he would make inquiries, which he did, and found no evidence of the other Parolees, their friends, or associates having in any way coerced D'ANDREA or his family.

MR. ROBINSON stated that this trip to Washington was the only trip that he made specifically in D'ANDREA's behalf, that his other work was carried on during the course of regular business which he did in Washington, and that he was reimbursed in the sum of $100 for his expenses in connection with this special trip to Washington. He advised that the only other money that he received in connection with his efforts to have D'ANDREA removed to another Federal penal institution was reimbursement for three long distance phone calls which he made from Chicago to Washington in this connection.

On July 22, 1947, MR. ROBINSON wrote to T. WEBER WILSON, Chairman of the Federal Parole Board, Washington, D. C., on D'ANDREA's behalf. He furnished a copy of this letter to Agents, which states that he is writing as a friend of long standing of the Applicant Parolee, and sets forth that D'ANDREA is known to him as a native American who was for years in the trucking business in Chicago, holding a number of very fine municipal, county, and private contracts. It states that D'ANDREA was recognized and regarded as a leader of thought in Italo-American circles. He was elected President of the Italio-American National Union, a high type fraternal organization which insured its members on the assessment insurance plan. He reorganized the Union on the old line insurance basis, thus placing it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Insurance of the State of Illinois, where after the reorganization it was granted a top rating. He stated that D'ANDREA more than doubled the membership and increased the assets from one hundred fifty thousand to almost half a million dollars. He tells of his association with D'ANDREA in reorganizing the newspaper "La' Italia", and states in part, "I am firmly convinced and some very highly placed legal friends of mine join me in the conviction that if MR. D'ANDREA had insisted upon a severance of his trial, he would not have been convicted, and not be in his present predicament". He states elsewhere "I am also thoroughly convinced that if he is granted a parole, he will live up to the regulations, in every way, and that the Federal authorities will find him always a good and law-abiding citizen".

MR. ROBINSON further advised that during his efforts on behalf of D'ANDREA, Senator EASTLAND and Representative ABERNATHY wrote to Judge T. WEBER WILSON testifying as to the veracity of ROBINSON. He was careful to advise, however, that neither Senator EASTLAND, Senator LUCAS, or Representative ABERNATHY knew the nature of his activities, nor were they aware of the individual on whose behalf he was working. MR. ROBINSON stated in passing that he knew his way around Washington, had many friends in all branches and

bureaus of the Government, and told of dinners he had given for various government officials and their friends at the Shoreham Hotel In Washington, D. C. He denied any knowledge of any irregularities in connection with the procuring of the paroles of any of the instant parolees, and stated that he felt that D'ANDREA's record would back up his efforts on the behalf of D'ANDREA. He denied any knowledge of any improper actions having been taken to procure the removal of D'ANDREA or the other parolees from the Atlanta Penitentiary. He stated that he did not believe that D'ANDREA was a gangster or that he was vicious. It is of interest to note that during the course of this interview ROBINSON stated that it was an open secret in Chicago that the "Tribune" was out to get Attorney General CLARK, and expressed the opinion that a good deal of the cry raised over the parole of instant parolees was political. When questioned specifically concerning the "Tribune's" attitude towards Attorney General TOM CLARK, he could give no definite information, but stated merely that it was common knowledge that the "Tribune" wants to embarrass Attorney General TOM CLARK and the administration in any way possible.

The letters mentioned herein as having been turned over to Agents by MR. ROBINSON are being retained in the file of this case, as are copies of letters from MR. ROBINSON to JAMES V. BENNETT dated October 3, 1946, and Captain A. H. CONNER dated July 26, 1946.

Chicago File No. 58-194
RJO:LML

The following was dictated by Special Agent RALPH J. O'CONNELL:

On September 26, 1947, SANTO GAROFALO was interviewed by Special Agents A. J. RUSHING and R. J. O'CONNELL at the Chicago Office. GAROFALO wrote a letter to the United States Parole Board recommending the parole of subject PHILIP D'ANDREA. At the time of the interview, GAROFALO furnished the following information:

GAROFALO is Secretary and Treasurer of the Garofalo Company, a produce concern located at 103 and 105 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois. He is also one of the owners of the Milwaukee Macaroni Company located at 3210 North Pierce Road, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Included in these two businesses with him are his brothers JOSEPH and MAURO.

SANTO GAROFALO resides at 2200 North 53rd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, telephone Hopkins 5052. He was born February 23, 1893 in Palermor, Sicily. He came to the United States in May of 1907, and was naturalized in the Circuit Court at Chicago, Illinois, in 1915. He has returned to Italy for a visit on one occasion, that being in the year 1931.

GAROFALO became acquainted with PHILIP D'ANDREA in about the year 1930. At that time, GAROFALO was Vice-President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, a group of Italian business men. D'ANDREA in about 1930 or 1931 joined the Italian Chamber of Commerce as a regular member, and it was through this joint membership in this organization that GAROFALO first struck up a friendship with subject D'ANDREA.

Also during the early 1930s, D'ANDREA became President of the Italo-American Union. This union was a fraternal and insurance organization, and was the successor to the Union Siciliano. GAROFALO was a member of this union and attended its semiannual functions such as picnics and entertainments. In this manner, he became acquainted with D'ANDREA and came to feel that he knew him. D'ANDREA at all times in his association with GAROFALO behaved as a perfect gentleman and appeared to be a high type of person.

GAROFALO and D'ANDREA never associated outside of the meetings of the two above-mentioned organizations. They never, at any time, had any business between each other. There was never any borrowing of money between the two of them. Their families were not known to one another.

GAROFALO knew of two businesses that D'ANDREA was in, one that of contract hauling of refuse for the City of Chicago, and, second, GAROFALO believed that D'ANDREA received a salary as President of the Italo-American Union. GAROFALO changed his residence in about 1940, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and since that time has seen D'ANDREA very infrequently.

Chicago File No. 58-194
RJO:LML

About six months ago, a Mr. SHAPIRO telephoned GAROFALO and identified himself as an attorney acting for PHILIP D'ANDREA. SHAPIRO at that time asked if GAROFALO would write a letter to the Parole Board recommending that D'ANDREA be paroled. SHAPIRO stated that D'ANDREA was ill, and GAROFALO stated that he was influenced somewhat by being told that D'ANDREA was sick.

GAROFALO stated that he does not know any of the other subjects in this case and is not intimately acquainted with any of D'ANDREA's friends.

GAROFALO stated that no one had attempted to apply any pressure with regard to the letter of recommendation, that no promises of money or other reward were made to him, and that he wrote the letter to the Parole Board, stating exactly what he thought of D'ANDREA, and believes that if D'ANDREA were given another chance, that he would be a good citizen.

At this point, GAROFALO mentioned that he knew that D'ANDREA had engaged in considerable charity work in his positions with the two above-mentioned Italian organizations, D'ANDREA being particularly active in this type of work during the Christmas holidays.

there was any further conversation in this regard or that he considered JERRY's statement to be a promise. He said that he gave this statement no consideration whatever in deciding to write a letter urging parole for D'ANDREA. He stated that he had no knowledge other than what he had recently read in the newspapers of any other persons being approached to furnish letters urging parole or that such other letters had been furnished.

HEGARTY furnished the following description of JERRY:

Nationality	Italian
Age	35 to 40
Weight	160
Build	Medium
Hair	Black, wavy
Dress	Well dressed
Peculiarities	Mustache; round face.

Chicago File #58-194
RER/HKM:mel

Mr. FRANK EDWARD SVOBODA was interviewed on September 26, 1947 by Special Agents HERBERT K. MUDD, JR. and ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER. Mr. SVOBODA is now a salesman for the International Harvester Company, Chicago, Illinois, located at 611 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. SVOBODA was formerly District Sales Manager for the International Harvester Company. Mr. SVOBODA states that he wrote a letter in behalf of PHILIP D'ANDREA at the request of Mr. B. J. MC CARTHY. Mr. MC CARTHY was a salesman under Mr. SVOBODA during the time he was District Sales Manager.

Mr. SVOBODA relates that sometime during 1938 or 1939 Mr. MC CARTHY sold four or five International trucks to one JERRY D'APRIL (Phonetic). SVOBODA states that D'APRIL was doing business as the United Cartage Company, and that his uncle, PHILIP D'ANDREA was financing him in the operation of this business. SVOBODA recalls that he and MC CARTHY met PHILIP D'ANDREA on two different occasions at the time they were negotiating for the sale of the four or five International trucks. Mr. SVOBODA states that these two occasions are the only times that he has ever seen or been in contact with PHILIP D'ANDREA or his nephew, JERRY D'APRIL.

Mr. SVOBODA states that sometime ago Mr. MC CARTHY came to him, relating that JERRY D'APRIL had asked MC CARTHY to have Mr. SVOBODA write a letter of reference on behalf of D'ANDREA in connection with his parole. Mr. SVOBODA states that after thinking the matter over he wrote the letter in behalf of D'ANDREA and mailed it to the Parole Board. Mr. SVOBODA states that he wrote this letter more as a favor to Mr. MC CARTHY than anything else. Mr. SVOBODA stated that he has more or less taken a liking to MC CARTHY during the past years, and, when asked by MC CARTHY to write this letter, he did so. Mr. SVOBODA states that no one outside of Mr. MC CARTHY contacted him concerning this matter, and that he is not acquainted with any of the other parolees. Mr. SVOBODA states that he did not receive any moneys for writing this letter, and that he wrote it of his own free will and accord merely because his friend, Mr. MC CARTHY, asked him to do so.

Mr. SVOBODA resides at 2410 South Austin, Cicero, Illinois. He is 60 years of age and has been employed by International Harvester Company for 32 years. He states that he has a brother, THEODORE SVOBODA, who was formerly Chief of Police at Cicero, Illinois. SVOBODA states that his brother had lots of trouble while Chief of Police in Cicero, and was investigated and possibly indicted in connection with gambling activities in Cicero. He states that his brother, THEODORE, has been in California since 1941. Mr. SVOBODA states that

he was never very close to his brother, and was never acquainted with any associates of his brother. Mr. SVOBODA states that he was President of the West Town Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Illinois, for seven terms. Mr. SVOBODA further stated that this letter of reference for D'ANDREA was the only letter of reference that he had ever written in his life.

Mr. SVOBODA states that he is very worried because of the newspaper publicity in this matter. He states that many of his superiors and officials of the International Harvester Company are men whom he started in the business, but they are now calling him into their offices and asking him about his connection with the hoodlum element in Chicago. He states that they look at him as though they do not believe his statement. He states that this has caused him great worry because he feels that this writing of one letter has cost him the respect of his fellow employees as well as his other friends and acquaintances.

Chicago File 58-194
RER:AWJ

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents HERBERT K. MUDD, JR. and ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER:

AT CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

On September 24, 1947 Special Agents RIGHTMYER and MUDD interviewed Dr. CHARLES S. BAER at his home, 1336 Edgewood Avenue, Chicago Heights.

Dr. BAER advised that after completing his medical education he established his office as a physician and surgeon at 11 East 34th Street, Steger, Illinois, a town of approximately 3,400 population located four miles south of Chicago Heights. He further stated that he was the only physician and surgeon in Steger, Illinois until January, 1947 when another doctor opened his offices at Steger. He alleges that he serves many of the small towns around Steger, Illinois, including the Lincolnshire Estates, the settlement in which PHILIP D'ANDREA resides at 515 Blackwood, Lincolnshire.

Dr. BAER stated that approximately five years ago he had been called to the home of PHILIP D'ANDREA to give medical assistance to D'ANDREA's wife, who at that time was physically and mentally ill. Up until the incarceration of PHILIP D'ANDREA, Mr. BAER had made numerous calls on the D'ANDREA family taking care of PHILIP D'ANDREA, his wife and his son. Immediately after PHILIP D'ANDREA's incarceration his wife became very seriously ill and Dr. BAER continued his services to Mrs. D'ANDREA, making many calls at early hours and on several occasions as many as three or four calls in one day until her death in 1946. Dr. BAER claims that many times during the period of D'ANDREA's incarceration he received no remuneration for the services rendered to Mrs. D'ANDREA. Dr. BAER states that he made no issue of this because he felt that some day when D'ANDREA was released from prison he would take care of any medical expenses. He states that when D'ANDREA was released from prison he came to him and asked what he owed him in back medical bills. Dr. BAER states that he told D'ANDREA that his bill was $125.00 and D'ANDREA stated that he would mail him a check.

Dr. BAER states that in addition to taking care of PHILIP D'ANDREA's family he also was the family doctor of ANTHONY D'ANDREA. ANTHONY D'ANDREA is the brother of PHILIP D'ANDREA and resides in the Lincolnshire Estates. Dr. BAER states that in all of his dealings with both PHILIP and ANTHONY D'ANDREA he found both men to be "cultured and refined gentlemen". Dr. BAER states that the D'ANDREAS asked no favors of him, that when making office calls they would sit and wait their turn the same as any one else, and that both always respected his ability as a doctor.

Dr. BAER states that one day ANTHONY D'ANDREA came to his office and asked him if he would write a letter concerning the reputation and character of

his brother, PHILIP. Dr. BAER states that he told ANTHONY D'ANDREA that he would be glad to do this and immediately dictated a short letter stating that in his contacts with PHILIP D'ANDREA he had always found him to be a gentleman of the highest character. Dr. BAER states that ANTHONY D'ANDREA did not mention that this letter would be used or forwarded to the Parole Board but merely stated that he wanted a letter concerning PHILIP D'ANDREA's character and reputation, stating that he wanted to get one from a doctor, a priest and a few businessmen who knew PHILIP D'ANDREA. Dr. BAER states that after the letter was typed by his secretary he signed it, placed it in a plain envelope and handed it to ANTHONY D'ANDREA. Dr. BAER states that no one ever mentioned the parole of PHILIP D'ANDREA, and no one ever asked him to write a letter regarding PHILIP D'ANDREA except his brother, ANTHONY, on the occasion previously mentioned.

Dr. BAER states that he is not acquainted with any of the other individuals who were paroled and that ANTHONY D'ANDREA in a very polite and courteous manner asked him to write the letter. He stated at that time he was very glad to write the letter and would have written it regardless of whether it was going to be used to secure PHILIP D'ANDREA's parole or not.

Dr. BAER states that after reading the newspapers recently he now sees that he made a mistake, but that at the time he wrote this letter he was not acquainted in any manner with the background of the D'ANDREAS. He states that it was always his impression that PHILIP D'ANDREA was an editor of an Italian newspaper, and that he never inquired into any of the background or business connections of the D'ANDREAS. He described them as very cultured people in his associations with them and said that they were very prompt in the payment of medical bills and that there was never any question as to the charges for his services.

It is noted that the address that Dr. BAER gave at the time of writing the letter was 11 East 34th Street, Steger, Illinois. Dr. BAER has not occupied this office for approximately two years, his present office being 3344 Chicago Road, Steger, Illinois. Dr. BAER states that at the time he moved to his new location he had a large supply of stationery bearing his old address, and that he used it up rather than having new stationery printed with his new address, which he has done only recently.

Dr. BAER states that PHILIP D'ANDREA is a "very sick man" and just this past week returned from Mayo Brothers Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. BAER states that PHILIP D'ANDREA's physical condition is bad because of a syphilitic condition and a bad heart.

Dr. BAER also was quite emphatic that his writing a letter of recommendation

concerning PHILIP D'ANDREA was a routine matter, and that the contents of the letter which he wrote were based upon his personal association with PHILIP D'ANDREA, which at all times was pleasant. During his contacts with PHILIP D'ANDREA, he came to respect D'ANDREA because of the fact that D'ANDREA appeared to him to be "a cultured and refined gentleman".

RE: PAUL DE LUCIA

ALM:EAK
Chicago file 58-194

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents P. C. DUNNE and A. L. MEYER, on September 26, 1947.

Reverend C. MARZANO, 6219 Sheridan Road, was interviewed at his mother's home, 3437 West Monroe Street, Chicago. Reverend MARZANO is a Parole Supervisor and sponsor for PAUL DeLUCIA. He is Assistant Provincial Director of the Viatorian Fathers, 6219 Sheridan Road, Chicago. Reverend MARZANO, at the time of the interview, had just returned from New York and was not acquainted with the local publicity given to the parole of the subjects in this case.

Father MARZANO advised that he knows Subject RICCA as PAUL DeLUCIA, and has known his family for many years. Father MARZANO advised that his acquaintanceship with the family is strictly on an educational and social basis, and that he knows nothing of the business connections of DeLUCIA. Reverend MARZANO advised that he first became acquainted with the DeLUCIA family several years ago when Mrs. DeLUCIA requested his assistance in securing a private tutor for ANTHONY DeLUCIA who at that time was having considerable difficulty in grammar school. Reverend MARZANO advised he succeeded in securing a private tutor for ANTHONY DeLUCIA and that the boy has since graduated from St. Phillip High School in Chicago and intends to enroll at Purdue University. Reverend MARZANO advised that he did not follow the extortion case wherein DeLUCIA was involved, and knew nothing of DeLUCIA's criminal background until this information was recently published in Chicago newspapers. Reverend MARZANO advised that Mrs. DeLUCIA approached him in the Spring of 1947 and advised him that her husband would be eligible for parole in a short while, and requested that he write a letter to the Parole Board on behalf of DeLUCIA. Reverend MARZANO advised that he complied with the request of Mrs. DeLUCIA and wrote a letter to the Parole Board in which he outlined his acquaintanceship with the DeLUCIA family. Reverend MARZANO advised that he did not request the Parole Board to issue a parole for DeLUCIA, but merely advised this Board of his knowledge of the family life of the Subject and left the release of DeLUCIA entirely up to the Parole Board. Reverend MARZANO denied being coerced into writing the letter on behalf of DeLUCIA, and denied being promised any monetary reward for his services.

Reverend MARZANO advised that he did not feel he was interfering with justice when he wrote the Parole Board on behalf of DeLUCIA. Reverend MARZANO concluded by stating that he had no information concerning any unethical tactics used in the parole of DeLUCIA, and advised that he did not know any of the other parolees involved in this case.

AIM:EAK
Chicago file 58-194

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents P. C. DUNNE and A. L. MEYER, on September 26, 1947.

JAMES LUPORI, Sales Manager and Treasurer of the Bell Oil Company, 5915 Rogers Avenue, Chicago, was interviewed in the Chicago Office on September 26, 1947. LUPORI is allegedly a sponsor for PAUL DeLUCIA. Efforts were made to contact LUPORI by local newspapers on numerous occasions, but he claimed he had not been interviewed up to the time of the interview by Agents.

JAMES LUPORI first became acquainted with PAUL DeLUCIA and his family approximately seven or eight years ago. He stated that in the capacity of salesman he had contacted these people for the purpose of selling them fuel oil for their home. He knew the family as DeLUCIA, and knew nothing about the background of PAUL DeLUCIA. At the time of the trials in 1943, DeLUCIA was referred to in newspaper articles as PAUL RICCA. LUPORI claimed that he did not associate the name of DeLUCIA with PAUL RICCA. Mrs. DeLUCIA on one occasion stated to him, "No doubt you saw the publicity in the newspaper," and he inquired as to what she had in mind, and she stated the PAUL RICCA in the newspaper was her husband, PAUL DeLUCIA. He states this was the first time he knew he was dealing with an individual known in the underworld.

He stated that in the Spring of 1947 Mrs. DeLUCIA asked him if he would write a letter to the Parole Board for and on behalf of her husband, who was then eligible for parole. He stated that he did this willingly as PAUL DeLUCIA was not only a good customer of his company, but he appeared to be a good father. Further, LUPORI claimed he knows the family in a social way and would have written this letter regardless, merely because of his friendly associations with the entirely family.

LUPORI states he has seen PAUL DeLUCIA since his release. He states that no discussion has been had relative to the letter he wrote to the Parole Board. He claims he knows nothing about the manner in which said paroles were secured. He claims he has not been confronted by anyone or coerced by anyone to write such a letter or to withhold any information he may have had relative to the manner in which the paroles were secured. He claims that he is acquainted with only one other of the five individuals paroled, and that is LOUIS CAMPAGNA. LOUIS CAMPAGNA's name on the company records is COOK. He stated that he did not know that COOK and CAMPAGNA were one and the same until about the time of the trials, when he learned that this customer was on their books under an alias. He stated that he was not asked to write a letter for and on behalf of CAMPAGNA, and that he knows of nothing unethical concerning the manner in which the paroles were secured.

Chicago File No. 58-194

The following was dictated by Special Agent RALPH J. O'CONNELL:

TIMOTHY J. DINEEN is listed in the records of the Bureau of Paroles as having sent a letter to the Parole Board urging that PAUL DE LUCIA be granted a parole. Mr. DINEEN was interviewed at his home, 5419 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois, on September 25, 1947, by Special Agents ALBERT J. RUSHING and RALPH J. O'CONNELL. At that time, Mr. DINEEN furnished the following information:

DINEEN has been employed by the Chicago Fire Department for 23 years. Most of this time has been spent with Engine Company 124 located at Kedzie and Montrose. DINEEN was born in Ireland, is married, and has two daughters and one son.

DINEEN first became acquainted with PAUL DE LUCIA in about 1932, at which time the DINEENs were living at 5306 West Jackson Boulevard. DE LUCIA lived at 5300 West Jackson Boulevard. The DINEEN children and the DE LUCIA children played together and often visited each other's homes. In this manner, Mr. and Mrs. TIMOTHY DINEEN became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. PAUL DE LUCIA. During the ensuing years, the DINEEN children have continued to be very friendly with the DeLUCIA children, and the older DINEENs and the older DE LUCIAs have visited back and forth in each other's homes a number of times each year. During this time also, the DINEENs have visited the DE LUCIA's summer home in Michigan, and at one time MARY J. DINEEN, who is the same age as the oldest DE LUCIA girl, stated approximately three weeks in the summer home of the DE LUCIAs.

During these years of social acquaintanceship, DINEEN never inquired of DE LUCIA as to DE LUCIA's manner of earning a living or discussed any business with him at all. Their visits were purely social, and DINEEN liked to go to DE LUCIA's house because there was always plenty of food and drink there, and he always had a good time. The DE LUCIA's always appeared to have more than ample funds in the manner in which they ran their home and educated their children. As far as Mr. DINEEN's experience with the DeLUCIAs was concerned, it had always been good, and he had noted that PAUL DE LUCIA was a very fine father and an excellent family man.

Some time during the past year, Mrs. DE LUCIA telephoned Mr. DINEEN and asked him whether he would care to write a letter to the Parole Board recommending PAUL DE LUCIA for parole. Mr. DINEEN readily acceded to the request, and stated that he would write to the parole board. He stated that this letter truthfully reflected his feelings with regard to DE LUCIA's character insofar as he knew it. No pressure of any kind was exerted upon DINEEN, and he stated that if any pressure had been exerted, money offered, or any other inducements offered, he would not have written this letter of recommendation to the board.

DINEEN had read in the paper through the years of his acquaintanceship with DE LUCIA that his neighbor and friend PAUL DE LUCIA was mixed up in a so-called

underworld syndicate. DINEEN had, however, felt that much of this newspaper reputation was confounded, and that although he did not know DE LUCIA's occupation, he presumed it to be that of a gambler or handbook operator.

Chicago File No. 58-194

RE: JOHN ROSELLI

Chicago File #58-194
AJR:amd

On September 24, 1947 Special Agents ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR. and RALPH J. O'CONNELL interviewed JACK KEARNS at his office, 549 West Randolph Street, Room 602. KEARNS advised that he has been acquainted with JOHN ROSELLI for many years, having first met ROSELLI in Los Angeles. At the time KEARNS became acquainted with ROSELLI the latter was among the "hangers on" in the fight game and was doing some amateur boxing. ROSELLI was at that time operating a night club in Los Angeles. KEARNS related that since he first became acquainted with ROSELLI he has been occasionally associated with ROSELLI, but his associations were always of a personal and social nature and did not involve any business dealings.

KEARNS advised that in the spring of 1947 he learned that ROSELLI was incarcerated at Terre Haute, Indiana, and that he was in poor health. KEARNS, therefore, decided to visit ROSELLI and upon learning that it was necessary for him to have permission from the Bureau of Prisons and Paroles he wrote a letter to the Parole Board requesting such permission for himself and Col. CHARLES BARON. KEARNS explained that he has an interest in BARON's automobile dealership in Chicago and that BARON was an acquaintance of ROSELLI. KEARNS said that permission was granted for them to visit ROSELLI at Terre Haute but subsequently BARON was unable to go and, therefore, KEARNS went alone in April of 1947 to visit ROSELLI. According to KEARNS, his visit to ROSELLI was motivated purely by personal and friendly reasons and involved no business dealings and did not in any way relate to ROSELLI's subsequent parole.

KEARNS denied that he had any knowledge of the manner in which ROSELLI's parole was obtained or that he knew of any irregularity in connection therewith.

Chicago file 58-194.
AJR:elw

CHARLES BARON was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER and ALBERT J. RUSHING on September 25, 1947 at his place of business known as Charles Baron, Inc., 2229 S. Michigan Avenue.

BARON advised that he has been acquainted with subject JOHN ROSELLI for many years and that his associations with ROSELLI have been only of a social nature. He denied that he has ever had any business dealings whatever with ROSELLI. BARON stated that he first became acquainted with ROSELLI through JACK KEARNS, a well known fight promoter.

BARON related that in April of 1947 he planned to go with JACK KEARNS to visit ROSELLI in the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana; however, BARON subsequently found that because of the pressure of business he was unable to accompany KEARNS and he, therefore, did not go with KEARNS to visit ROSELLI. According to BARON, the planned visit was for purely social and personal reasons and was precipitated by the fact that they learned that ROSELLI was in poor health.

BARON stated that he knew nothing of ROSELLI's parole until he read of it recently in the newspapers. He denied that he was approached or that he himself approached anyone on behalf of ROSELLI's parole. BARON denied any acquaintanceship with any of the subjects other than ROSELLI.

Chicago File No. 58-194

RE: ALL SUBJECTS

Chicago File 58-194
DEW:EOD

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and DOUGLASS E. WENDEL:

On September 26, 1947, ANTHONY BRADLEY EBEN, an attorney located at 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed. It is to be recalled that in the letter of September 22, 1947, an effort was to be made to identify one A. BRADLEY, who visited several of the subjects while they were incarcerated at the Atlanta Penitentiary.

EBEN advised that he did attempt to visit the subjects and did actually visit CHARLES GIOE but that these attempts and actual visit were in connection with his visits to two other inmates of this institution. These other individuals are BENJAMIN MALISON and OTTO KING SCHECHTEL. EBEN stated that he had represented MALISON and SCHECHTEL in Federal Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, at some previous time and that he had been visiting these two individuals in connection with their possible parole. EBEN advised that inasmuch as he was at the Atlanta Penitentiary and since he had represented the subjects in this case during the original trial in 1943, he then attempted to make a social visit with CAMPAGNA DE LUCIA and GIOE. EBEN stated that he had attempted these visits in 1945 and that of the attempted visits, he had been able to see only GIOE. He stated he talked to GIOE for approximately ten minutes and that is the last time he has seen the subjects or had any contact with them whatsoever. EBEN stated he made no attempts to have any of the subjects transferred between prisons nor did he have anything to do with the subjects' securing paroles.

According to EBEN, he became cognizant of the subjects in this case in approximately April, 1943, at which time FRANK MITTY approached him and asked him if he would handle the subjects' case if and when the case would come to trial. EBEN told MITTY that he would but subsequent thereto MITTY committed suicide and EBEN stated that he figured that he was no longer in the case. However, shortly thereafter the subjects approached him and again asked him if he would represent them in the extortion trial in New York City. EBEN stated that he did represent the defendants in this trial. (Mitty is better known as Frank Nitti.)

EBEN stated that he had no knowledge of any irregularities in connection with the securing of paroles by the subjects and that he took no part in the securing of these paroles.

Chicago file 58-194
DEW:elw

JOSEPH A. PORCARO was interviewed by Special Agent DOUGLASS E. WENDEL and WAYNE S. MURPHY at his place of business, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago. He advised that he was committeeman of the 28th ward, Chicago, Illinois and that he was a Republican. His home address is 2531 W. Superior Street, Chicago. He stated that he knew nothing about the paroles of the five subjects, and that he had no knowledge except that which he had read in the newspapers. PORCARO said he does not know any of the subjects, nor does he know the so-called former Mayor of Maywood by the name of BURGIA.

PORCARO stated that his position at the present time was Assistant Administrator of the Department of Revenue, State of Illinois, located at 160 N. La Salle Street, Room 1816.

It is to be recalled that Reporter DOHERTY stated that PORCARO during the 1946 elections switched from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, and because of this fact is at the present time ashamed and sorry that he did so. PORCARO was questioned along these lines, and stated that he did not switch from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, that he did not attempt to have an individual by the name of FUSCO elected as a Democrat, and that he cannot understand how such a rumor started.

Chicago File 58-194
ALM:AWJ

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents R. E. RIGHTMYER and A. L. MEYER:

MARIO TONELLI (referred to in Bureau teletype of September 19 as MARIO TENILLI), 4606 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, was interviewed at his residence on September 20, 1947. TONELLI stated that he was elected a County Commissioner, and that he was one of fifteen, ten of whom are elected for the City of Chicago and five for the outlying areas of the county.

TONELLI was questioned specifically as to his knowledge regarding the manner in which all Subjects were paroled, and he stated that he was unable to furnish any information whatsoever. He stated that he had been to war and upon his return he had not become acquainted with the activities of any of the individuals involved in this case. He claimed that his election as County Commissioner of Cook County resulted from the assistance furnished him by the "Chicago Tribune", and indicated that the Italian element did not assist him in any manner. He stated that as a result the Italian element never consults him in any business activities and he, likewise, never consults them.

TONELLI was asked if he knew who sponsored his opponent, PETE FOSCO, as it was indicated in a recent teletype that FOSCO was sponsored by PAUL DeLUCIA, alias PAUL RICCA. TONELLI could not give agents any details about the sponsors of his former opponent, PETE FOSCO. PETE FOSCO allegedly was a committeeman of the Twentieth Ward, which is referred to as the "Bloody" Twentieth.

TONELLI was asked specifically whether he had heard any rumors regarding the manner in which the parolees secured their paroles, and he stated that the only thing he knew about the parole of these men was what he had read in the newspapers. He stated that he did not know if there was any "fix" in securing these paroles, as he does not make it his business to inquire into the activities of this "hoodlum" element. He contends that he did not receive their support and is not seeking their support.

Chicago File #58-194
PCD/ALM:mel

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PHILIP C. DUNNE and ADRIAN L. MEYER:

On September 24, 1947 CHARLES GREEN, 6813 Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, personally contacted this office, and was interviewed relative to his knowledge of the release of the parolees in instant case. GREEN stated that at the present time he is running a novelty business at 546 West Washington Avenue, known as Charles Green Company. He has been engaged in such business since January, 1945. Prior to this time he was associated for approximately twenty years with Mautler Brothers, 2246 South Michigan Avenue.

GREEN stated that he has no personal knowledge regarding any of the parolees, and, when confronted with the fact that he had written a letter of protest to the President with respect to the release of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, he stated that he could not recall having written such a letter. He wrote a letter he probably wrote with respect to all of the parolees rather than any one parolee. He indicated that at this time his mind is hazy with respect to having written this letter because he is in the practice of writing letters to the President when he has a strong feeling regarding any particular matter. He stated that he had written letters to the late President ROOSEVELT also.

His feelings with regard to the parolees were developed primarily from the information he had obtained through newspaper articles concerning their previous activities. He stated that he had no personal knowledge regarding their previous activities, and was unable to give any information of value that was not already printed in the local newspapers.

GREEN was inclined to feel that he had not written a letter, but stated that if there was any question as to whether such letter had been written, that he would be glad to submit his signature for comparison purposes.

It appeared from the inception of this interview that GREEN was reluctant to disclose his participation, that is, the submission of a letter protesting the release of the parolees. He was given every opportunity to disclose what he knew about them, but merely indicated that he still felt that the release of these men was improper and that his feelings may have carried him to the point where he wrote a letter to the President.

Chicago File #58-194
RER/HKM:mel

Mr. JOSEPH IMBURGIO BULGER was contacted by Special Agents ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER and HERBERT K. MUDD, JR. at his office, 139 North Clark Street, on September 27, 1947. Mr. BULGER advised agents, "I do not desire to discuss the parole matter at this time. If at a later date I desire to make a statement, I will contact the Chicago Office".

Mr. BULGER stated that he was under the impression that we were going to serve him with a subpoena as he understood the FBI was serving subpoenaes for the Senate Committee investigating this parole matter. Mr. BULGER was advised that the agents had no subpoena for him.

- P E N D I N G -

Chicago File #58-194
WSM:pm

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

Will interview Dr. MORRIS W. LEV, 104 South Michigan Avenue, who wrote letter to Parole Board urging parole for PAUL DE LUCIA.

Will interview SAMUEL SHAPIRO, attorney, First National Bank Building, for information about his paying various expenses in connection with PHILIP D'ANDREA'S parole and transfer from the penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Will further interview SHAPIRO with reference to his knowledge of any irregularity in connection with the granting of paroles to the subjects of this case.

Will interview SIDNEY R. KORSHAK, attorney, 134 North LaSalle Street, concerning his solicitation of parole letters for CHARLES GIOE.

Will also interview KORSHAK concerning his knowledge of any irregularities in obtaining the paroles for subjects of this case. It is noted that KORSHAK visited GIOE at Leavenworth on October 18, 1945; January 14, 1946; July 11, 1946; December 11, 1946; and May 1, 1947. It is also noted that KORSHAK indicated to HARRY ASH that Bishop BERNARD J. SHEIL was supporting subject GIOE in the obtaining of his parole.

Will interview SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO, attorney, 38 South Dearborn Street, who contacted the Board of Parole as an attorney for PHILIP D'ANDREA.

Will interview EUGENE BERNSTEIN, 77 West Washington Street, attorney for CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA.

Will interview WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART, attorney, 77 West Washington Street, who, according to WARREN SANFORD, was very active in the parole cases of the subjects in this case.

Chicago File #58-194
WSM: pm

Will interview CHARLES W. FISHER, Chief U. S. Probation Officer, Northern District of Illinois, for any information in his possession which may be of value to this investigation.

Will interview B. J. MC CARTHY, salesman, International Harvester Company, 3333 South Archer Avenue, concerning his request to Mr. FRANK E. SVOBODA to write a letter on behalf of PHILIP D'ANDREA to the U. S. Parole Board.

Will interview PHILIP J. LAMANTIA, President, and TONY A. LAMANTIA, Treasurer, of the Krispy-Kleen Vegetable, Inc., 139 Market Street, with reference to any information they might have regarding the employment of PHILIP D'ANDREA, who is alleged to have been employed through the authority of JOSEPH FERRERO, Secretary of the above organization.

Will interview Bishop BERNARD SHEIL concerning allegation that he was supporting CHARLES GIOE in obtaining his parole. It is observed at this time there is no evidence to support the allegation that Bishop SHEIL participated in securing the parole of any of the above subjects. Therefore, it is suggested that this lead be held in abeyance subsequent to the above interviews.

Will review the files of the Chicago "Daily Tribune" for any leads with respect to this investigation, and in the event these files disclose any leads, it is suggested that these be followed out and reported in subsequent reports.

At Joliet, Illinois

Will interview F. J. CURRY, 516 Western Avenue, who wrote letter to the Parole Board urging that DE LUCIA's parole be granted. It is noted that CURRY visited subjects CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA on October 19, 1945.

P E N D I N G

Office Memo • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: SEPT. 27, 1947

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

36605 Encl

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, et al
BRIBERY--PAROLE MATTERS

Attached are copies of the report of Special Agent (A) WAYNE S. MURPHY dated September 27, 1947, at Chicago, Illinois.

In addition to the statements by Mr. FRED E. BUSBEY, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Illinois, as reflected on Pages 1A and 1B of the attached report, Mr. BUSBEY stated that he felt the Attorney General is in a better position to give leads in this case than anyone else in the world and suggested contact with that source.

cc: Washington Field

Encl.

KRS:MNW
58-194

2/1/95 SPS

RECORDED 58-2662-141
F B I
SEP 29 1947

DEC 18 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

DATE: September 30, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

36606

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, etal
BRIBERY

There are enclosed herewith clippings from the Chicago newspapers regarding the above captioned matter, for the information of the Bureau.

GRM:MG

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

43 ENCL

RECORDED 54-23
F B I
32 DEC 3 1947

142

2/17/95 SP5a/CA

51 DEC 18 1947

457

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 9, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

AIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WASETAL
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTERS

Attention: Assistant Director ROSEN:

There is being transmitted herewith a complete set of all the articles that have appeared in the Chicago "Daily Tribune" pertaining to the release of parolees since they were released on August 13, 1947, to October 9, 1947.

Summary Clippings

DEFERRED RECORDING

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

WSM:EBD
58-194
Enclosure

ENCL

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5CA/CD

RECORDED
INDEXED

58-2000-143
F B I

32 DEC 3 1947

60 DEC 18 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1947

TELEMETER

9/22/47
Rec'd 9:30 p.
No action taken

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5CL/CAS

WASH 4 FROM CGO 9-22-47 7-20 PM RLS

DIRECTOR URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY. REURTEL SEPTEMBER NINETEEN LAST. ROBERT G. SCELZE, DEPUTY ASSESSOR, CITY OF CHICAGO, INTERVIEWED AND STATES HIS ONLY ACQUAINTANCE AMONG PAROLEES IS PHIL D'ANDREA. APPROXMATELY THIRTEEN YEARS AGO SCELZE EMPLOYED AS A BARBER IN SHERMAN HOTEL HERE AND IN SUCH CAPACITY BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH ONLY D'ANDREA. NOT ACQUAINTED WITH ANY OTHER OF PAROLEES NOR DOES HE KNOW MANNER IN WHICH PAROLES SECURED. SCELZE CLAIMS JOSEPH IMBURGIO BULGER, WAS JOSEPH IMBURGIO, JOSEPH BOLGER, REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS TELETYEPES AS JOE BURGE OF BURGIA, IS THE HEAD OF A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION KNOWN AT ITALO-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION WHOSE HEADQUARTERS ARE THIRTY TWO WEST WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO. THIS ORGANIZATION IS NOW AN INSURANCE COMPANY. IT WAS SCELZE'S OPINION THAT THE PAROLEES WERE MEMBERS OF THIS ORGANIZATION. SCELZE WAS NOT SURE WHETHER BULGER OR HIS BROTHER WAS FORMER MAYOR OF MAYWOOD BUT IN ANY EVENT IT WAS SEVERAL YEARS AGO. BULGER IS NOW A PRACTICING ATTORNEY AT ONE THREE NINE NORTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. JOSEPH A. PORCARO,

RECORDED 58-2000-144
INDEXED
32 DEC 3 1947

END PAGE ONE

60 DEC 18 1947

cc: Mr. McCabe

PAGETWO

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, WAS INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED HE KNEW PAROLLES ONLY BY REPUTATION AND KNEW NOTHING OF ANY HELP BEING GIVEN THEM IN SECURING THEIR PAROLES. HE STATED THE PAROLEES DID NOT RESIDE IN HIS WARD, NAMELY THE TWENTY EIGHTH, IN WHICH WARD HE IS REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMAN. HE COULD FURNISH NO INFORMATION OF VALUE TO THIS INVESTIGATION. REVIEW OF FILE ENTITLED WILLIAM BIOFF WAS ETAL ANTI RACKETEERING MAIL FRAUD INDICATES BULGER REPRESENTED DEFENDANTS IN THE TRIAL OF THIS CASE. BULGER IS ALSO BROTHER OF LAWRENCE IMBURGIO ALIAS HINDU, A MATERIAL WITNESS IN CASE. BECAUSE OF BACKGROUND AND FACT INTERVIEW WITH SCELZE FAILED TO SUBSTANTIATE BULGER HANDLED MONEY AND SINCE SCELZE KNOWS BULGER ONLY CASUALLY BULGER WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED AT THIS TIME UNLESS ADVISED BY BUREAU.

MC SWAIN

END ACK

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 22, 1947

FROM SAC, Memphis

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAENA, was, ET AL
BRIBERY

Re telephonic communication, Assistant Special Agent in Charge C. E. LENNRICH, Washington Field, September 17 last, instructing that Judge T. WEBBER WILSON, Coldwater, Mississippi, be interviewed. Judge WILSON was interviewed the morning of September 20, 1947, by Assistant Special Agent in Charge CLIFTON O. HALTER of the Memphis Office. A teletype containing a resume of the information obtained during the interview was forwarded to the Bureau, Washington Field Office, and the Chicago Office September 20, 1947. The following information is being furnished to supplement and confirm that supplied in the above mentioned teletype.

Judge WILSON remarked that his recollection with respect to dates and names was not too good but that according to his memory the case first came to his attention in June or July, 1947, through the medium of applications for parole submitted by the five men in question. In July, 1947, Judge WILSON believes he interviewed LOUIS CAMPAENA, CHARLES GIOE, and PAUL DeLUCIA at the Leavenworth Penitentiary. He claims that before arriving in Leavenworth Penitentiary he was not cognizant of the fact that the names of these three prisoners were among the names of approximately one hundred other prisoners whose applications he considered at the time he was in Leavenworth.

After talking to CAMPAENA, GIOE, and DeLUCIA, Judge WILSON states that he was very favorably impressed with these men. On leaving Leavenworth in an automobile in company with the warden, the latter inquired of Judge WILSON concerning his reaction to CAMPAENA, GIOE, and DeLUCIA. WILSON informed the warden that he had been surprised at the favorable impression these men created. The warden then remarked that all three men had been model prisoners.

Judge WILSON'S report on these men checked their cases to the Parole Board, Washington, D. C., for further consideration.

Judge WILSON is of the opinion that FRED ROGERS, another member of the Parole Board, interviewed PHILIP D'ANDREA and JOHN ROSELLI. He is of the opinion that FRED ROGERS had to visit institutions in Terre Haute and Springfield to talk to D'ANDREA and ROSELLI; however, he could not indicate the specific institutions in which they were confined. It is his further recollection that one of the men interviewed by FRED ROGERS was sick and was confined at Springfield.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/D/95 BY SP5CL/CN

RECORDED & INDEXED

58-2000-144X
F B I

15 DEC 20 1947

69 JAN 9 1948

Judge WILSON, in relating the history of the case, did not mention the name of an attorney who may have interceded in behalf of the applicants for parole. In answer to an inquiry as to whether the applicants had been represented by counsel, Judge WILSON stated that he believed that one of the five men was represented by an attorney named EMANUEL STERN of Fargo, North Dakota, who he thought was a former National Committeeman of the Republican Party. The remaining four men, according to Judge WILSON, were represented by an attorney named PAUL DILLON of St. Louis, Missouri. Judge WILSON stated that he believes these attorneys appeared before the Parole Board in behalf of the applicants in question on at least two occasions. He denied having any information concerning the person or persons responsible for engaging STERN and DILLON to intercede on behalf of the applicants for parole in question and pointed out that members of the Parole Board made it a policy never to inquire into such matters.

Judge WILSON related that his decision to vote in favor of paroling the five men in question was based on the following:

1. Termination by Judge KNOX of sentences being served by GEORGE BROWNE and WILLIAM BIOFF.

2. Information developed indicating that the five men in question were convicted of violating the Anti-Racketeering Statute on testimony given by GEORGE BROWNE and WILLIAM BIOFF, principals in the Anti-Racketeering case. Judge WILSON pointed out that he did not think justice would have been served had the accessories in the case, so to speak, been required to serve ten years, whereas the principals of the case, who in his opinion were more guilty than the accessories, were not required to serve but a very short period of time. Judge WILSON stated he took the position that if Judge KNOX could terminate the sentences of the principals in the Anti-Racketeering case, the Parole Board certainly should be in a position to parole the five men in question as soon as they were eligible for parole without being criticized. He stated that in paroling these five men the Parole Board was doing nothing further than that which had been provided by Congress in making the laws relative to parole.

3. Four of the five men in question do not have previous criminal records, and the fifth man had not been involved with the law for at least twenty-eight years.

4. Removal of detainers by the Department. Judge WILSON explained that the files of the Parole Board reflected that at one time there were in effect against all five men in question Federal detainers based upon indictments pertaining to violations of the Mail Fraud Statutes. He stated that the files of the Parole Board further will reflect that at the time the applications of the five men in question were being given final consideration the detainers had been removed. WILSON remarked that although he did not want the Attorney General to know that his decision in favor of recommending for parole had been affected by the removal of these detainers, nevertheless the removal of the detainers is one of the factors causing him to decide in favor of paroling these men. Judge WILSON denied that he knew anything about the removing of the detainers. He stated that as far as he knows such matters are handled by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. He stated that all he knows is that the detainers were removed.

5. Recommendations received in behalf of the five men in question from Catholic Priests and other prominent citizens in Chicago, Illinois. Judge WILSON explained that although he is not a religious man; that is, he is not a member of any church, he has always placed considerable weight on any recommendation received from a Priest of a Catholic Church or from a Minister of any Protestant Church. Similarly, he has always placed considerable credence in recommendations with respect to the paroling of prisoners received from prominent citizens whose character and integrity are above reproach. He stated that he could not furnish the name of anyone who had written the Parole Board from Chicago recommending the five men in question for parole but pointed out the names of these men and their recommendations would be available for review in the files of the Parole Board, Washington, D. C.

It was indicated by Judge WILSON that he has no general rule in connection with the voting for or against the paroling of an individual based upon the offense for which the individual was convicted. He indicated that his decisions are always based upon the merits of the particular case. He stated he would not have voted for paroling the five men in question had the Federal detainers been permitted to remain in force.

The arguments presented to the Parole Board by STERN and DILLON in behalf of their clients, according to Judge WILSON, were their good prison records, no prior criminal records, the bad health of one of the prisoners, family condition of one of the prisoners, etc. Other than using arguments of that type, Judge WILSON stated that to his knowledge neither STERN nor DILLON at any time ever attempted to influence any member of the Parole Board by any other means. Judge WILSON stated that he considers FRED ROGERS and Judge MONKIEWICZ to be gentlemen of fine character who could not be influenced in their decisions by any means other than that which justice would dictate. He has no knowledge of any attempt to "fix" the decision of the Parole Board which was given in connection with the five men in question.

It was recalled by Judge WILSON that during the latter part of August shortly before his resigning from the Parole Board, Colonel LEO CATERSON of the Department telephoned him informing that a representative of the Hearst Newspapers wanted an appointment with him, WILSON, to discuss the paroling of the five men in question. Judge WILSON stated that he indicated his agreeableness to the interview and subsequently a newspaper man named SINTON(phonetic) was interviewed in the office of Judge WILSON, in the Department of Justice Building. Judge WILSON believes that Colonel CATERSON and Judge MONKIEWICZ were present during the interview. SINTON represented that some New York gangster or rackateer had paid Postmaster General ROBERT HANNEGAN a goodly sum to arrange for the paroling of CAMPAENA, GIOE, D'ANDREA, DeLUCIA, and ROSELLI. SINTON claimed that President TRUMAN and HANNEGAN were catering to the underworld element in order to obtain votes in the coming presidential campaign. Judge WILSON stated that he became very angry and almost lost control of his composure. He admonished SINTON severely and warned him about making such statements concerning Postmaster General HANNEGAN and the President unless he had sufficient information to bear out the statements.

Judge WILSON also remarked that he left Washington, D. C. over Labor Day week-end en route to Coldwater, Mississippi. Approximately ten days after his arrival in Coldwater, Mississippi, a representative of the "Chicago Tribune" named DAUGHERTY to the best of his recollection, interviewed him at Coldwater regarding the paroling of the five men in question. Judge WILSON claims that he could not ascertain from DAUGHERTY any information which might disclose or point to the persons responsible for

making the statements concerning the alleged "fix" or obtain any information which might indicate the identities of the persons receiving the consideration in connection with the alleged "fix".

Judge WILSON during the entire interview was very cordial and outwardly cooperative. However, after the interview had been in progress for approximately twenty-five minutes Judge WILSON digressed momentarily and stated he wanted the Attorney General to know that he was surprised that the Attorney General would lower the dignity of the Department and of the Parole Board by ordering an investigation based upon statements appearing in a newspaper as in the "Chicago Tribune". He further stated that he considered an investigation of his decision an unwarranted questioning of his integrity. Before the completion of the interview, however, Judge WILSON apologized for having become emotionally upset temporarily and pointed out that he could well understand the Attorney General's position in a matter of this nature. He stated he could also realize that once an allegation of irregularity has been made it is necessary that the Attorney General be in a position to make a public denial of the alleged irregularities.

cc: Chicago
Washington Field

COH:erg
58-28

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

707 U. S. Court House
Kansas City 6, Missouri
September 23, 1947

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/95 BY SP5CA/CW

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ETAL
BRIBERY
ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES PAROLE

Reference is made to report of SA JAMES R. MALLEY, dated September 23, 1947 at Kansas City.

Warden WALTER A. HUNTER, U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, was interviewed by an Agent of this Office on September 23rd and advised he did not understand why photostatic copies of certain correspondence relating to individuals in this case were made. He stated that a short time ago the Bureau of Prisons had requested to be advised whether or not one MURRAY HUMPREYS, of Chicago, Illinois, had ever been to the institution to visit any of the subjects involved in this case and that he had advised the Bureau of Prisons that to his knowledge HUMPREYS had not visited at the Institution. He also advised that he had told the Bureau of Prisons that EUGENE BERNSTEIN, an attorney, at Chicago, had made a number of visits to the Institution and had written for authorization to have a friend accompany him who was thoroughly familiar with the business activities of PAUL DELUCIA and LOUIS CAMPAGNA. He stated that on one occasion when BERNSTEIN was at the Institution he was introduced to this friend and believed, as he recalled the individual, his name was JOSEPH BULGER, and the records at the Institution reflect that BULGER did accompany BERNSTEIN on a number of occasions. He stated that he did not know whether or not HUMPREYS had actually ever accompanied BERNSTEIN and used BULGER's name. Warden HUNTER was advised that the Agent who conducted the investigation was not seeking the name of any particular individual but had received a request to ascertain the identities and dates of all visitors at the Institution in so far as all of the subjects were concerned.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Very truly yours,

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED & INDEXED

15 DEC 20 1947

cc - Chicago
cc - Wash. Field

JRM/hmg
58-75

69 JAN 10 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 58-75

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY	9/23/47	9/20/47	JAMES R. MALLEY GAC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA: PHILLIP D'ANDREA - ET AL	BRIBERY ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES PAROLE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/12/93 BY SP5A/cw

Names, dates, and identities of visitors of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PAUL DeLUCIA, and CHARLES GIOE, while confined at Atlanta and Leavenworth Penitentiaries set out. Names, dates, and identities of visitors for PHILLIP D'ANDREA while confined at Atlanta, Leavenworth, and U. S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., set out.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Teletype from Washington Field dated September 19, 1947.

DETAILS:

NO STATISTICS JAN 11 FBI STAT SECTION 69

The records of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners were checked and it was ascertained that the file contained detailed information as to visitors while subject PHILLIP D'ANDREA was incarcerated at the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Leavenworth, and Springfield. The records reflect the following visitors while at U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia:

DATE OF VISIT	VISITOR	RELATIONSHIP	ADDRESS
4/27/44	F. E. BOERNER	Immigration Inspector	22 Marietta Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
5/10/44	WM. SCOTT STEWART	Attorney	77 West Washington St. Chicago, Illinois
5/18/44	ANTHONY D'ANDREA	Brother	Lincolnshire Estates, Chicago Heights, Ill.

DEFERRED RECORDING

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

58-2020-1447X2
IF 18 II
15 DEC 20 1947

RECORDED & INDEXED

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60 JAN 10 1948

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

KC 58-75

DATE OF VISIT	VISITOR	RELATIONSHIP	ADDRESS
5/18/44	Mrs. MARGARET DANDREA	Wife	515 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Ill.
9/1/44	Mrs. MARGARET DANDREA	Wife	Same as above
5/19/44	ANTHONY DANDREA	Brother	Same as above
5/19/44	Mrs. MARGARET DANDREA	Wife	Same as above
9/1/44	PHILIP DANDREA	Son	Crete, Illinois
9/2/44	Mrs. MARGARET DANDREA	Wife	515 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Ill.
9/2/44	PHILIP DANDREA	Son	Same
9/7/44	WILLIAM S. STEWART	Attorney	Same
9/19/44	W. S. STEWART	Attorney	Same
11/30/44	ANTHONY DANDREA	Brother	511 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Ill.
1/9/45	SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO	Attorney	38 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois
1/19/45	WILLIAM S. STEWART	Attorney	Same as above
2/23/45	Mrs. FRANCES PERRI	Sister	7119 Euclid Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
2/23/45	Mrs. MARY BRENNAN	Sister	203 East 83rd St., Chicago, Illinois
3/18/45	ANTHONY DANDREA	Brother	Same as above
4/16/45	SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO	Attorney	First National Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois
4/30/45	ANTHONY DANDREA	Brother	511 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Illinois
6/27/45	Mrs. MARGARET DANDREA	Wife	515 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Illinois
6/27/45	PHILIP L. DANDREA	Son	Same as above
7/26/45	ANTHONY DANDREA	Brother	Crete, Illinois

During the time PHILLIP D'ANDREA was confined in the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, he had the following visitors:

DATE OF VISIT	VISITOR	RELATIONSHIP	ADDRESS
9/27/45	A. C. DANDREA	Cousin	814 W. Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois
9/28/45	Corp. ANNA MACEY	Daughter	2517 U. U. Sqdn D. Ellington Field, Texas
10/3/45	Mrs. FRANCES PERRI	Sister	7119 Euclid Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
10/3/45	Mrs. FRANCES PERRI	Sister	7119 Euclid Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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10/3/45	Miss ANNE DANDREA	Sister	7119 Euclid Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
10/11/45	SAMUEL H. SHIPARO	Attorney	Suite 1054, First Nat'l Bldg., Chicago, Illinois
11/4/45	ANTHONY T. DANDREA	Brother	511 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Ill.
12/10/45	PHILLIP DANDREA	Son	515 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Ill.
12/10/45	ANTHONY C. DANDREA	Cousin	814 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Illinois
3/10/46	ANTHONY T. DANDREA	Brother	511 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Ill.
4/15/46	E. M. STERN	Attorney	24 Pioneer Life Bldg., Fargo,, North Dakota.
5/23/46	SAMUEL SHIPARO	Attorney	Suite 1059, First Nat'l Bldg., Chicago, Illinois
6/24/46	SAMUEL SHIPARO	Attorney	Same
6/24/46	ANTHONY DANDREA	Attorney	Lincolnshire Estate, Crete, Illinois
7/17/46	FRANCES PERRI	Sister	7119 Euclid Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
7/17/46	ANNE DANDREA	Sister	7119 Euclid Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
7/19/46	SAMUEL SHIPARO	Attorney	First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago, Illinois
8/5/46	A. C. DANDREA	Cousin	814 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Illinois
8/5/46	PHILLIP DANDREA	Son	515 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Illinois
9/10/46	Sgt. ANNE MACEY	Friend	Randolph Field, Texas
9/29/46	ANTHONY T. DANDREA	Brother	Lincolnshire Estate, Crete, Illinois
10/25/46	SAMUEL SHIPARO	Attorney	Same as above
12/23/46	ANTHONY T. DANDREA	Brother	511 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Illinois
12/23/46	PHILLIP DANDREA	Son	515 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Illinois

During the time PHILLIP D'ANDREA was confined in the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, he had the following visitors:

1/29/47	SAMUEL SHAPIRO	Attorney	Chicago, Illinois
1/29/47	FRANCES PERRI	Sister-in-law	Chicago, Illinois
1/29/47	ANTHONY DANDREA	Brother	Chicago, Illinois
2/17/47	Sgt. ANNE MACEY	Daughter	Randolph Field, Texas
3/17/47	EMANUEL M. STERN	Attorney	Fargo, So. Dakota

KC 58-75

3/30/47	LENA PANOZZO	Friend	Chicago, Illinois
3/30/47	PHILIP DANDREA	Son	Chicago, Illinois
5/14/47	A. C. DANDREA	Cousin	Chicago, Illinois
5/14/47	S. H. SHAPIRO	Attorney	Sparta, Missouri
6/11/47	A. DANDREA	Brother	Chicago, Illinois
6/11/47	S. H. SHAPIRO	Attorney	Chicago, Illinois
6/22/47	PHILLIP DANDREA	Son	Chicago, Illinois
6/22/47	LENA PANOZZO	Friend	Chicago, Illinois
7/27/47	A. DANDREA	Brother	Crete, Illinois
7/27/47	PHILIP DANDREA	Son	Crete, Illinois
8/13/47	S. H. SHAPIRO	Attorney	Chicago, Illinois

Mr. M. E. CURTIS, Record Clerk, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, is the legal custodian of these records and the person upon whom subpoena duces tecum should be served in the event it is desired to use these records in court.

With respect to the visitors of PAUL DeLUCIA, CHARLES GIOE, and LOUIS CAMPAGNA, the lists of visitors at Atlanta and Leavenworth are quite lengthy and in view of this, photostatic copies of the lists of visitors were made and a copy for each subject is being mailed to the Bureau, Washington Field, and the Chicago Office.

The files at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, relative to PAUL DeLUCIA, reflect considerable correspondence from Attorney EUGENE BERNSTEIN, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. The first correspondence is dated August 24, 1945, and in addition to requesting authorization to visit both PAUL DeLUCIA and LOUIS CAMPAGNA, he requested authorization to have someone accompany him on his next visit who was acquainted with these men and their affairs and who would be in a position to secure the data which the conference would indicate as being necessary. There were additional requests for interviews with his clients on the part of BERNSTEIN on October 9, 1945, December 1, 1945, January 7, 1946, April 20, 1946, July 11, 1946, October 22, 1946, October 28, 1946, and March 3, 1947 and May 7, 1947, the last two requests being by telegram. In all of the above mentioned letters and the telegram dated March 3, 1947, the identity of the individual to accompany BERNSTEIN was never set forth.

In the telegram dated May 7, 1947, the name of JOSEPH BOLGER is set forth. This is probably JOSEPH L. BULGER, an attorney, of Chicago, Illinois, with offices at 139 North Clark Street, who had been a frequent visitor of subjects while they were confined at Federal Detention Headquarters at New York City.

Photostatic copies of the correspondence referred to is being made available to the Bureau, the Washington Field Office, and the Chicago Office.

KC 58-75

From a check of the record of visitors, it would appear that JOSEPH BULGER was actually the individual who accompanied Attorney BERNSTEIN on his visits at Leavenworth. However, the name appearing on the visitor record is the only identification that was made relative to this individual.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU: Photostatic copy of the list of visitors of PAUL DeLUCIA, CHARLES GIOE, and LOUIS CAMPAGNA.

ENCLOSURES TO THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE AND THE CHICAGO OFFICE: Photostatic copy of the list of visitors of PAUL DeLUCIA, CHARLES GIOE, and LOUIS CAMPAGNA.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 9-24-47

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5 alcw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Mease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Lou Shainmark, Managing Editor of the Chicago Herald American, called. He says he believes he can deliver the information which when checked will prove that the 4 individuals recently paroled by the United States Parole Board - namely, Louis Compagna and the 3 other ex-Capone gangsters, violated their parole when they first arrived in Chicago. He then related that the 2 Chicago police officers, Drury and Connelly, who arrested Jack Guzik and who have presently been on trial before the Civil Service Commission, are now reporters for the Chicago Herald American and they have developed information that Charles Gieo, one of the 4 individuals paroled, has been associating with Mann and has been hanging around Consolidated Wire Company during the days. Chicago Consolidated Wire Company legitimately does sell wire. In addition, it sells slot machines. Some 6 months ago "Itchay" whose real first name is Isadore Rosenberg drove the slot machines to Mexico City to be delivered to Arno Merkel, father of Una Merkel (the motion picture actress) in Mexico City. When Merkel found out the slot machines were coming from a group of Chicago hoodlums, he refused to accept the merchandise and the gang then dumped the slot machines in the ocean and made a claim for insurance covering the slot machines. Merkel went to the Mexican authorities who turned it over to the FBI and FBI Agents interviewed Merkel in Mexico City. Shainmark also stated that Phil Mann and his brother, Paul Mann, are connected with the Consolidated Wire Company and are in some sort of a racket.

Shainmark suggested 2 things - (1) That Agents of the Chicago Office contact him as quickly as possible or contact the 2 former police officers, Drury and Connelly, as soon as possible in order to secure all the details. He suggested that Special Agents Ralph O'Connell and Herbert Mudd are friends of Drury and Connelly, had worked with them, and since they already knew them it would be well to have them make the contact; however, if they were not available anybody could make the contact; (2) He further suggested I check for a criminal record of Phil Mann or any information on Consolidated Wire Company which could be furnished to him, which obviously he wants for news purposes. I told him it would take some time to do this.

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With reference to Mann's record, Quinn Tamm advised me that they could not identify any fingerprints on Phil Mann from Chicago; that, however, a set of fingerprints on a Phil Mann was received on March 12, 1945, and returned at the request of the Chicago Police Department on April 24, 1945 under Chicago Police Department #D-33739. Undoubtedly this is the Phil Mann in question and through some political pressure he succeeded in having his prints returned. I think that under the circumstances we should tell Shainmark we cannot identify any record of a Phil Mann; however a Phil Mann's fingerprints

cc Mr. Tamm
Mr. Ladd

LBN:MP

were sent in by the Chicago Police Department on March 12, 1945, and were returned on April 24, 1945; however, this is for his confidential, off-the-record information and cannot be used as coming from the Bureau.

It will probably be desirable to have Agents contact the 2 former police officers or Shainmark. I told Shainmark I was not familiar with all the details, but would talk to Bureau officials and the Director who were familiar with it and we would see what could be done.

It is suggested if we decide to go ahead and contact Shainmark or Drury and Connelly, that it be done as expeditiously as possible.

cc Tamm

OK.

b.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 24, 1947

FROM :GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT:LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/95 BY SP5CLJCK

There follows a review of the Departmental file in the captioned matter. The files of the United States Attorney's office in New York City, which were forwarded to the Department, were also made available and reviewed.

It should be noted that in United States Attorney's letter (JOHN F. X. McGOHEY) dated May 9, 1947, to DOUGLAS W. McGREGOR, the Assistant to the Attorney General, reference is made to "the authorization and direction contained in your letter of April 9, 1947, the following action has been taken with respect to each of the cases there listed".

The Departmental file was carefully examined for the letter of April 9, 1947, but could not be found. In this letter, there undoubtedly appears that Department's opinion or reasons for authorizing a nolle prosequi.

Inasmuch as this letter could not be located from the review of the Departmental file, the Department is being contacted for the information mentioned in their letter authorizing the United States Attorney to enter nolle prosequi.

It is noted Special Assistant to the Attorney General RAYMOND P. WHEARTY prepared the nolle prosequi and the cases were assigned to him as recommended by BORIS KOSTELANETZ. This information also appears in the letter from United States Attorney McGOHEY to the Assistant to the Attorney General dated May 9, 1947.

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58-261

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15 DEC 20 1947

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DIRECTOR, FBI

LOUIS COMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER

September 24, 1947

By letter dated November 1, 1941, to the Attorney General from J. L. TUPY, former Chief Investigator of the SABATH Committee investigating real estate bondholders reorganizations and security defaults, advised he had noted a story in the newspapers dated October 31, 1941, in connection with the BROWNE-BIOFF trial that SCHENCK had bought $200,000.00 worth of Twentieth Century-Fox stock for MURRAY GARSSON and would eventually have to convert it into cash for GARSSON.

This letter was for the purpose of calling the Attorney General's attention to imputed dishonesty to GARSSON and has no immediate bearing on this investigation except for the fact that MURRAY GARSSON's name is listed in this letter in connection with the BROWNE-BIOFF trial. (Departmental file 123-51-15.)

J. ALBERT WOLL, United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, by letter dated March 23, 1943, wrote a four page letter to the Attorney General attempting to obtain permission to conduct an active investigation in the vicinity of Chicago of subject's anti-racketeering activities. This letter goes into detail in attempting to have the department have subjects tried at Chicago instead of New York City. (Departmental file 123-51-15.)

By letter dated December 24, 1943, BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, advised the Attorney General that on December 22, 1943, a verdict of guilty was found against all defendants on trial and named the defendants as LOUIS COMPAGNA, PAUL DeLUCIA, PHIL D'ANDREA, FRANCIS MARITOTE, CHARLES GIOE, JOHN ROSSELLI and LOUIS KAUFMAN. In this letter, it is reported December 30, 1943 was set as the date of sentence.

BORIS KOSTELANETZ, by letter dated December 31, 1943, advised the Attorney General the above named subjects had been sentenced ten years and $10,000.00 fine each, with the exception of LOUIS KAUFMAN, who had received seven years and $10,000.00 fine.

In this letter it is stated Judge BRIGHT granted bail pending appeal only as to KAUFMAN and denied bail as to the other defendants. (Departmental file 123-51-18.)

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DIRECTOR, FBI

LOUIS COMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER

September 24, 1947

A letter dated February 17, 1945 addressed to Honorable CHARLES FAHY, Solicitor General of the United States and signed by BENJAMIN D. STEIN on the stationery of Pinto and Marcantonio, 11 Park Place, New York City, advised notice of the filing of a petition for a writ of certiorari for FRANCIS MARITOTE had been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States on February 12, 1945. This is being mentioned as the law firm of Pinto and Marcantonio (VITO MARCANTONIO) may be of interest at a later date.

The following letter dated May 11, 1945, addressed to Honorable TOM C. CLARK, at that time Assistant Attorney General, was written by BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Special Assistant to the Attorney General:

"Re: United States v. COMPAGNA, et al
(Your reference: TCC:WAP:MN)

"I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated May 5, 1945, enclosing communications from one HAROLD V. SMITH, business representative, International Sound Technicians, to Senators JAMES E. MURRAY, RICHARD B. RUSSELL, and BRIEN McMAHON, together with notations from the respective Senators. Your letter of May 5 errs in referring to mail fraud indictments against GEORGE BROWNE and WILLIAM BIOFF. The facts are briefly as follows:

"On March 18, 1943, the United States Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York filed two indictments charging violations of the Anti-Racketeering Act and of the mail fraud statute. The first indictment named nine defendants: FRANK NITTO, LOUIS COMPAGNA, PAUL de LUCIA, PHIL D'ANDREA, FRANCIS MARITOTE, CHARLES GIOE, RALPH PIERCE, JOHN ROSSELLI, and LOUIS KAUFMAN. The second indictment, charging mail fraud and relating to a union 2% Assessment Fund, named all the foregoing individuals as defendants except KAUFMAN.

"Since the indictments could not be tried together, the Government elected to try the anti-racketeering indictment first. This case was successfully prosecuted and a conviction was obtained on December 21, 1943. Each of the named defendants except KAUFMAN, NITTO, and PIERCE received the maximum punishment which could be imposed under the statute, namely

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imprisonment for a period of ten years and a fine of $10,000. KAUFMAN was sentenced to serve seven years in prison and was fined $10,000. NITTO committed suicide on the day that the indictments were returned, and the indictment against PIERCE was dismissed by the Court at the end of the Government's case. Thereafter, a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum was issued for the convicted racketeers and on March 8, 1944, pursuant to that writ they were brought to court to fix a date for the trial of the 2% Assessment case. Defense counsel then requested that the trial of the 2% Assessment case be adjourned until a final disposition, involving the completion of appellate steps, had been made in the anti-racketeering case. The Court granted this request and accordingly the case was marked off the calendar.

"The conviction of COMPAGNA, et al was affirmed as to all the appellants in a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals on December 20, 1944 and certiorari in the Supreme Court was denied on April 2, 1945, rehearing of the denial of said petition for certiorari being denied on April 30, 1945.

"Consideration is now being given in the Department to a proper disposition of the mail fraud case.

"For your information, I respectfully refer to my letter to the Attorney General, dated February 5, 1945, wherein I discuss the peculiar interests of HAROLD V. SMITH in apparently attempting to use the Department of Justice as a springboard to advance his personal ambitions within the labor union of which he is a member.

"Since writing my letter of February 5, 1945, a memorandum, dated April 26, 1945, from the Special Agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in Los Angeles to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been brought to my attention which further tends to corroborate the character of Mr. SMITH's assertions. An extract from this memorandum reads as follows:

> 'SMITH (HAROLD V. SMITH) and ALLER further stated that there is a case still pending in New York City in which a two per cent assessment deal was involved. Theyexpressed the belief that this case would never be brought to trial for the reason that if brought to trial, WALSH and the other heads of the International would be in the same predicament as BROWNE and

BIOFF and their confederates are in at the present time, in the pending case. SMITH and ALLER were requested to produce any and all proof of their charges or suspicions. They at first stated that they were afraid to do so, and later admitted that they had no proof.'

"I am returning the papers enclosed with your letter, dated May 5, 1945 (Department of Justice inclosure No. 6823).

"The delay in my reply to your letter has been caused by my absence from the city. If there is any further information which I may give you, please communicate with me."

The United States Attorney, JOHN F. X. McGOHEY in a letter dated May 9, 1947 to DOUGLAS W. McGREGOR, the Assistant to the Attorney General, wrote as follows:

"This is to advise you that, responsive to the authorization and direction contained in your letter of April 9, 1947, the following action has been taken with respect to each of the cases there listed;

"United States v. LOUIS COMPAGNA, et al
Mail Fraud - Indictment No. C114-102
A nolle prosequi was entered May 6, 1947.

"United States v. HARRY HOCHSTEIN
Perjury - Indictment No. 115-271
A nolle prosequi was entered May 6, 1947.

"United States v. ISADORE ZEVIN
Perjury - Indictment No. 113-162
On this date, May 9, 1947, upon the Government's recommendation, District Judge JOHN BRIGHT suspended the imposition of sentence and placed the defendant upon probation for one day.

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DIRECTOR, FBI

LOUIS COMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER

September 24, 1947

"United States v. ISADORE ZEVIN
Perjury - Indictment No. 113-160
On this date, May 9, 1947, the indictment which previously had been sealed, was ordered open and thereupon a nolle prosequi thereof was entered.

"The preparation and entry of these nolle prosequis were handled by Mr. WHEARTY, to whom the cases were assigned as recommended by Mr. KOSTELANETZ, and he also appeared for the Government upon the sentencing of the defendant, ISADORE ZEVIN.

"For departmental purposes, I enclose two copies of each of the nolle prosequis entered."

A copy of the nolle prosequi dated May 6, 1947, is being quoted verbatim as follows:

"UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
-v-	:	
FRANK NITTO, alias FRANK NITTI, LOUIS COMPAGNA, alias LOUIS COOK, alias LEFTY LOUIE, alias LITTLE NEW YORK, PAUL de LUCIA, alias PAUL RICCA, PHIL D'ANDREA, FRANCIS MARITOTE, alias FRANK DIAMOND, CHARLES GIOE, alias CHARLIE JOY, RALPH PIERCE, and JOHN ROSSELLI,	:	NOLLE PROSEQUI C 114-102
Defendants.	:	

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"The instant indictment, filed March 18, 1943, contains three substantive counts charging violations of the mail fraud statute (18 U.S.C. 338) and a conspiracy count (18 U.S.C. 88) predicated upon the underlying illegal agreement to commit the completed offenses. In substance, it is alleged that the defendants, together with GEORGE E. BROWNE, WILLIAM BIOFF, NICK CIRCELLA, ISADORE ZEVIN and other unidentified confederates, conspired to defraud the members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States (IATSE), a labor union with which only BROWNE, BIOFF, CIRCELLA and ZEVIN were officially connected, by levying a two per cent (2%) assessment against their weekly wages for purposes represented to be bona fide union activities, whereas it was the plan and intention of the defendants and confederates throughout to appropriate the funds so assessed to their own use and benefit. In carrying the scheme into effect, the indictment charges, various uses of the mails were made.

"At the time the instant indictment was returned the Grand Jury for this Southern District of New York also returned a companion indictment of one count charging violation of the Anti-Racketeering Act (18 U.S.C. 420A (a)(b)(d)) on the part of all of the same defendants and, in addition, one LOUIS KAUFMAN. The combined indictments concerned a course of conduct by which the defendants and their agents extorted over $1,000,000 from producers andexhibitors engaged in the motion picture business and looted the union in that industry of its funds.

"Since the indictments could not be tried together, the Government elected to try the anti-racketeering indictment first. That case was successfuly prosecuted and a conviction obtained. On December 31, 1943, each of the defendants, except KAUFMAN, NITTO and PIERCE, received the maximum punishment which could be imposed under the statute, namely, imprisonment for a period of ten years and a fine of $10,000. KAUFMAN was sentenced to serve seven years in prison and was fined $10,000. NITTO committed suicide on the day the indictments were returned, and the indictment against PIERCE was dismissed by the Court at the end of the Government's case.

"Thereafter, a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum was issued for the convicted racketeers and on March 3, 1944, pursuant to that writ, they were brought into Court to fix a date for the trial of the instant "2% assessment" indictment. Defense counsel then requested that the trial of this mail fraud case be adjourned until a final disposition, involving the completion of appellate steps, had been made in the anti-racketeering case. The Court granted the request, and, accordingly, the instant indictment was marked off the calendar.

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"The conviction in the anti-racketeering case was affirmed as to all the appellants in a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals on December 20, 1944, and a petition for certiorari in the Supreme Court was denied on April 2, 1945. Rehearing of the denial of certiorari was denied on April 30, 1945.

"In view of the foregoing in my opinion, no useful purpose will be served by further prosecution of the defendants under the instant indictment. The prison sentences imposed are currently being served and the fine, other than KAUFMAN's, have been paid and the Government would not be warranted in spending the large sums of money required to bring the case to trial, particularly where such action may be coupled with a possibility that, upon conviction, concurrent jail sentences may be imposed by a Court which may regard the activities covered by the two indictments as essentially one course of conduct. As to PIERCE, it is doubtful, in view of the dismissal as against him in the anti-racketeering case, that a conviction could be obtained under the instant indictment. Accordingly, I recommend that a nolle prosequi be entered herein.

"BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Esq., former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who was in charge of the investigation and prosecution of all of the associated cases arising out of the motion picture industry extortions and allied activities of the group herein indicted, has indicated that he concurs in this recommendation.

"In a communication dated April 9, 1947, over the signature of The Assistant to the Attorney General, the Department has authorized and directed the disposition herein recommended.

"Dated: New York, N. Y., May 6, 1947.

_____

Special Assistant to the United States Attorney.

"In view of the foregoing recommendation, I hereby direct that a nolle prosequi be entered herein.

"Dated: New York, N. Y., May 6, 1947.

_____

United States Attorney

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DIRECTOR, FBI

LOUIS COMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER

September 24, 1947

It is interesting to note nothing appears in the department file between the letters of May 11, 1945, mentioned above, and May 9, 1947. It should be noted the department files are not serialized and it is impossible to tell if any serials are added or removed from the file.

In a report of Special Agent PAUL ERTZINGER (A) dated May 22, 1947, at New York City, an examination of the Criminal Docket of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York, had disclosed the cases against subject for using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud and conspiracy had been nolle prosequi. In this same report, Special Assistant to the Attorney General RAYMOND P. WHEARTY advised no further action was anticipated.

The above is the only information appearing in the departmental files which may have any bearing at all on instant investigation.

Photostatic copies of the serials incorporating the above information have been photostated and made a part of the Washington Field Office file.

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JCN:MAH

Attached enclosure should be kept in Bureau files

no.

per.

Evans to Ronaldue

12-30-47

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 24 1947

TELEMETER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5CL/CK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 4 AND NEW YORK 3 F ROM CGO

9-24-47 8-19 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON FELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTR A. ROSEN. LOUIS ~~CAMAXX~~ CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, APROLE MATTERS, REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTY SECOND LAST. CONGRESSMAN THOMAS J. O-BRIEN WITH WHOM INTERVIEW WAS REQUESTED IN REFERENCE LETTER HAS LEFT CHICAGO FOR NEW YORK CITY WHE WHERE ~~EXX~~ HE DEPARTS FRIDAY NEXT ON THE QUEEN MARY FOR ~~EUROLXX~~ EUROPE. NO NEW YORK HOTEL RESIDENCE KNOWN. NYC INTERVIEW O-BRIEN AS REQUESTED IN BUREAU LETTER. SUGGEST WASHINGTON FIELD ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN HIS NEW YORK ADDRESS AND ADVISE NYC.

MC SWAIN

END

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~ 58-2030-146
F B I
76 32 DEC 3 1947

TWO COPIES

30 DEC 18 1947

Trans to NYC-Bur

cc: Mr McCabe

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5CJ/cs

SEP 24 1947

TELEMETER

WASHINGTON AND WASINGTON FIELD 5 FROM CHICAGO 24 8-30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN. LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS ET AL, BRIBERY, APROLE MATTERS. REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTY SECOND LAST. LLOYD J. BUTLER, SPONSOR, INTERVEWED STATES ACTED AS SPONSOR AT REQUEST OF SID KORSHAK, A LOCAL ATTORNEY. CLAIMS HE HAS KNOWN SBJECT GIOE PERSONALLY FOR PAST TEN YEARS. DOMINICK J. SIBILANO, SPONSOR, INTERVIEWED CLAIMS HE HAS KNOWN SUBJET CAMPAGNA FOR PAST SIXTEEN YEARS AND WROTE LETTER TO PAROLE BOARD ON OWN VOLITION. CHARLES GREEN INTERVIEWED AND CLAIMS HE DOES NOT DEFINITELY REMEMBER WRITING LETTER PROTESTING AGAINST GRANTING PAROLES TO SUBJECTS BUT THAT HE MAY HAVE. STATED HE HAS A STRONG FEELING AGAINST SUBJECTS MERELY BECAUSE OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONCERNING THEIR ACTIVITIES. UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION OF VALUE. JOHN TIBERI, PAROLE ADVISOR TO SUBJECT D-ANDREA, STATES ACTED AS PAROLE ADVISOR AT REQUEST OF ANTHONY D-ANDREA, BROTHER OF SUBJECT D- ANDREA FURNISHED NO INFORMATION OF VALUE. MICHAEL J. ROMANO, SPONSOR FOR CAMPAGNA ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN CAMPAGNA FOR TWENTY YEARS SOCIALLY, THAT HE ACTED AS SPONSOR AT THE REQUEST OF CAMPAGNAS WIFE. JAMES H. HEGARTY, SPONSOR FOR SUBJECT D-ANDREA, ADVISED HE ONLY KNEW D-ANDREA IN A BUSINESS WAY HAVING HAD CONTACTS WITH THE TRUCKING FIRM OPERATED BY SUBJECT D-ANDREA. ACTED AS SPONSOR AT REQUEST OF AN EMPLOYEE OF THIS FIRM. JACK KEARNS, FIGHT PROMOTOR, STATED HE HAD VISITED SUBJECT ROSELLI, TERRE HAUTE PRISON,

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END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

LAST SPRING, THAT THE VISIT WAS PURELY FOR SOCIAL AND PERSONAL REASONS AND HAD XXXX NOTHING TO DO WITH ANY SUBSEQENT PAROLE. SANTO GAROGALO, SPONSOR FOR SUBJECT CAMPAGNA, IS REPORTED TO BE RESIDING IN MILWAKEE. LEAD AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION BEING SEND TO THAT OFFICE. HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE MANY XXX OF THE WITNESSES FOR XXX INTERVIEW BT INDICATIONS ARE THEY XXX MAY BE AVAILABLE LATER IN THE WEEK.

MC SWAIN

END

100 COPIES HFO

cc: Mr McCabe

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: September 24, 1947

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases; ET AL
BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTERS

I suggest you proceed -

In connection with the investigation requested by you in the captioned matter, this Bureau has instructed several of its field divisions to have Special Agents interview all persons who interested themselves in the parole of these subjects as reflected in the Board of Parole files. These interviews are a part of the full investigation being conducted.

According to newspaper accounts appearing in Chicago, it is noted a Congressional hearing in this matter is scheduled to begin at 10:00 A.M. on September 25, 1947, at the United States Court House in Chicago. It is indicated that all of the subjects, except John Roselli, have been subpoenaed to testify before this Congressional hearing as have the thirty-six individuals who sponsored or otherwise interested themselves in these paroles. It is indicated further in the press dispatch that the hearing is to be conducted by Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan.

It is requested that you advise whether you desire the interviews of the individuals who interested themselves in the paroles of these subjects be conducted at this time in view of the scheduled Congressional hearing or whether you believe it desirable for such interviews to be deferred until completion of the Congressional inquiry.

Your early advice in this matter will be appreciated so that appropriate instructions may be issued to this Bureau's field divisions.

KEEP IN F. B. I. FILES
12/23/47 GFS

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F B I
32 DEC 26 1947

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
SEP 26 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/95 BY SP5 a/CA

JAN 13 1948

FROM

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO

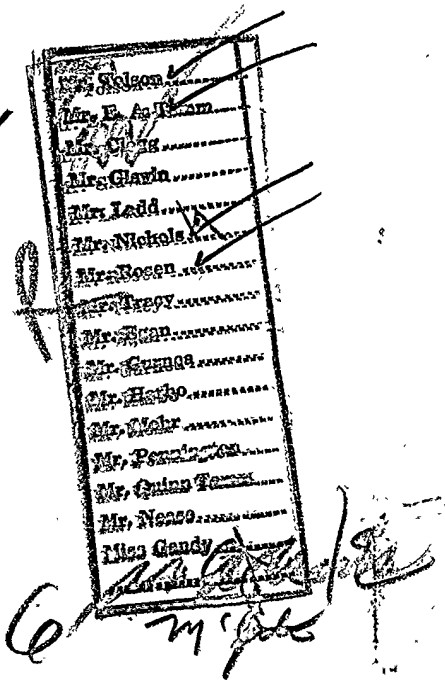
Official indicated below by check mark

Director 9/30/47 N. J. Vigliante

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Alien Enemy Control Section	
Alien Property Section	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Solicitor General	
Director, FBI	✓
Director of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	
Administrative Assistant	
Division of Accounts	
Division of Communications and Records	
Division of Supplies	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Director of Public Information	
Mr. Morison	
Mr. Darsey	
Miss Kennedy	
Mr. Hyatt	
Mr. Coblenz	
Mrs. Stewart	
Miss O'Donnell	
Miss McCarron	
Miss Healy	
Mrs. Kroll	
Miss Adams	
Miss Doyle	
Miss Dennis	
Mrs. Purvis	
Mrs. Burke	

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



The notation on the attached memorandum reads:

"I suggest you proceed"

This notation pertains to the third paragraph regarding the interviewing of individuals who interested themselves in the paroles of subjects in the Campagna, et al case.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/12/95 BY SP5CL/CL

Sec 424

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 25 1947

TELEMETER

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DIRECTOR 4 AND WASHINGTON FIELD 4 25 2-30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

ATTENTION, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY , PAROLE MATTERS. REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST. CHARLES S. BAER, M. D., STEGER, ILLINOIS, ADVISED HE WROTE LETTER CONCERNING REPUTATION AND CHARACTER SUBJECT DANDREA AT REQUEST OF ANTHONY DANDREA, BROTHER, BASED ON HIS PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS WITH DANDREAS FAMILY. DID NOT KNOW LETTER WAS TO BE FORWARDED TO THE PAROLE BOARD. HOWEVER, STATED HE WOULD HAVE WRITTEN SUCH A LETTER AT THAT TIME EVEN IF HE HAD KNOWN IT WAS TO BE FORWARDED TO THE PAROLE BOARD. KNEW SUBJECT DANDREA ONLY IN PROFESSIONAL WAY, HAVING TREATED HIS WIFE FOR SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE SHE DIED IN NINETEEN FORTY SIX. KNEW NOTHING CONCERNING DANDREAS CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES UNTIL RECENT PUBLICITY. HAD BEEN UNDER IMPRESSION HE WAS AN EDITOR OF AN ITALIAN NEWSPAPER. BAER STATED HE NOW FEELS HE MADE MISTAKE IN WRITING LETTER IN VIEW OF RECENT NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF DANDREAS CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES. CHARLES BARON OF CHARLES BARON, INC., A FORD AUTOMOBILE AGENCY, INTERVIEWED. HAS KNOWN SUBJECT ROSELLI FOR MANY YEARS, HAVING BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH HIM THROUGH JACK KEARNS, FIGHT PROMOTER. HIS CONTACTS WITH ROSELLI HAVE BEEN INFREQUENT AND ONLY OF A SOCIAL NATURE. DENIED EVER HAVING ANY BUSINESS DEALINGS

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WITH ROSELLI. IN APRIL, FORTY SEVEN AT INVITATION OF JACK KEARNS, BARON PLANNED TO GO WITH KEARNS TO VISIT ROSELLI AT U. S. PENITENTIARY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF PRESSURE OF BUSINESS HE DID NOT ACCOMPANY KEARNS TO TERRE HAUTE. CLAIMS DID NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT ROSELLI-S PAROLE, UNTIL READ ABOUT IT IN NEWSPAPERS. DENIED HE HAD BEEN APPROACHED OR THAT HE APPROACHED ANYONE WITH REGARD TO INTERCEDING ON BEHALF OF ROSELLIS PAROLE. DENIED BEING ACQUAINTED WITH OTHER SUBJECTS. ALBERT B. TURNER, INTERVIEWED, AND ADVISED HE WROTE LETTER RECOMMENDING SUBJECT GIOE BE PAROLED. STATES [redacted] GIOE-S WIFE CALLED HIM IN EARLY PART OF MAY, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN AND ASKED HIM TO WRITE LETTER . TURNER ADVISED HE KNOWS CHARLES GIOE AND TONY GIOE, BROTHER OF SUBJECT, AS CUSTOMERS OF HIS CLOTHING STORE IN CHICAGO. HE STATED NO PRESSURE PUT ON HIM TO WRITE LETTER , KNOWS OF NO [redacted] IRREGULARITIES IN CONNECTION WITH PAROLES AND WOULD WRITE LETTER RECOMMENDATION AGAIN IF NECESSARY. TURNER [redacted] DOES NOT KNOW THE OTHER FOUR PAROLEES.

MC SWAIN

END

ACK PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

cc: Mr. McCabe

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 25 1947

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/12/95 BY SP5CA/CA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. D. A. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 10 FROM CGO 9-25-47 7-20 PM RLS

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASH FIELD "U R G E N T"

ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTY TWO LAST. REVD. M. A. CANNING INTERVIEWED AND STATED INTERCESSION FOR CAMPAGNA AT REQUEST CHARLOTTE CAMPAGNA. REV. CANNING HAS KNOWN CAMPAGNA FIFTEEN YEARS AND WAS AWARE OF HIS BACKGROUND. FELT IT HIS DUTY AS PRIEST AND SPIRITUAL ADVISER OF FAMILY TO SUBMIT LETTER AT TIME WHEN CAMPAGNA WAS ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE AND FURNISHED AGENTS WITH COPY OF HIS LETTER TO PAROLE BOARD DATED MARCH ELEVEN, FORTY SEVEN. REV. CANNING WAS OFFERED NO MONETARY REWARD FOR SUBMISSION OF LETTER, NEITHER WAS HE COERCED OR INDUCED TO WRITE SAME. HE CONFRONTED CAMPAGNA WITH RECENT PUBLICITY AND ASKED HIM WHO PAUL DILLON WAS. CAMPAGNA STATED QUOTE HE WOULD NOT KNOW DILLON IF DILLON WALKED INTO THE ROOM END QUOTE. CAMPAGNA ALSO TOLD HIM THAT HE KNEW OF NO INFLUENCE ASSERTED TO SECURE PAROLE. REV. CANNING STATED HE WILL WELCOME OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE HEARING BOARD. DAVID ZISOOK, NOT EISOOK AS SHOWN IN REFERENCED LETTER, ADVISED HE HAD WRITTEN LETTER RECOMMENDING PAROLE OF GIOE AFTER BEING REQUESTED TO DO SO BY GIOE'S WIFE. SHE HAD INSTRUCTED ZISOOK TO CONTACT SIDNEY KORSHEK, ATTORNEY, CHICAGO, FOR PROPER PLACE TO ADDRESS COMMUNICATION. ZISOOK STATES HE KNOWS GIOE FROM DAYS WHEN GIOE WAS PARTNER IN BEACHCOMBER NIGHT CLUB. DOES NOT KNOW HIM SOCIALLY, NOR HAS HE TRANSACTED ANY

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DEC 18 1947

END PAGE ONE

BUSINESS WITH HIM. ZISOOK WAS NOT AWARE OF EXTENT OF GIOE'S CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES. ADVISED HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY IRREGULARITIES IN CONNECTION WITH PAROLES AND THAT GIOE IS ONLY ONE OF SUBJECTS HE KNEW. ZISOOK STATED HE WOULD NOT WRITE A LETTER FOR GIOE AGAIN BUT DENIED ANY PRESSURE HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO INDUCE HIM TO WRITE LETTER. PROFESSES NOT TO KNOW WHY HE WAS APPROACHED TO WRITE IN GIOE'S BEHALF. LOUIS J. PELTON ADVISED HE WAS ASKED BY SUBJECT CHARLES GIOE TO ACT AS PAROLE ADVISER FOR HIM IN EARLY SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR. PELTON EXPRESSED OPINION THAT HARRY ASH, ALLEGED ORIGINAL PAROLE ADVISER OF CAMPAGNA, BECAME FRIGHTENED BY ADVERSE PUBLICITY. PELTON AGREED TO BE GIOE'S PAROLE ADVISER BUT TO DATE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT NOTIFIED HIM IF HE HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AS SUCH. PELTON STATED HE HAS KNOWN GIOE SINCE ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AND LIVES IN SAME HOTEL WITH HIM.. STATES GIOE QUIET, FRIENDLY INDIVIDUAL AND THAT HE WOULD AGAIN ACCEPT POSITION OF PAROLE ADVISER EVEN AFTER ADVERSE PUBLICITY AS A MATTER OF FRIENDSHIP AND PATRIOTIC DUTY. PELTON CLAIMS HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER PAROLLEES AND HAS NO INFORMATION INDICATING ANY IMPROPER METHODS USED TO PROCURE PAROLE FOR ANY OF INSTANT PAROLEES. MARTIN HANS STATED HE IS FATHER IN LAW OF SUBJECT CAMPAGNA'S SON. JOSEPH. HANS WAS REQUESTED BY JOSEPH TO WRITE LETTER TO PAROLE BOARD. JOSEPH TOLD HANS WHAT THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER SHOULD BE . HANS HAS NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF CAMPAGNA' PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES EXCEPT THAT WHICH HE HAS READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS RECENTLY. FIRST

BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH CAMPAGNA'S SON ABOUT NINE YEARS AGO WHEN HIS DAUGHTER BEGAN KEEPING COMPANY WITH CAMPAGNA'S SON, JOSEPH. AFTER JOSEPH RELEASED FROM AIR CORPS HE MARRIED HANS' DAUGHTER, AND JOSEPH NOW EMPLOYED BY AUTO SPRING COMPANY WHICH IS CONTROLLED BY HANDS. HANS CLAIMED HE RECEIVED NO REMUNERATION FOR EXECUTING LETTER. HOWEVER, HE CLAIMS THE ADVERSE PUBLICITY HE IS PRESENTLY RECEIVING IS NOT DOING HIM ANY GOOD AND CLAIMS HE WOULD NOT HAVE WRITTEN LETTER HAD HE KNOWN THE REPERCUSSIONS. HE HAS NOT SEEN CAMPAGNA SINCE HIS RELEASE. JOSEPH V. FERRERO, GENERAL MANAGER, KRISPY KLEAN VEGETABLE COMPANY, INTERVIEWED. STATES HE IS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH ANY OF THE PAROLEES. SEVERAL MONTHS AGO ANTHONY D'ANDREA, BROTHER OF SUBJECT D'ANDREA, WHOM HE HAD NEVER SEEN, WALKED INTO HIS OFFICE AND ASKED FERRERRO TO HIRE HIS BROTHER, PHILLIP D'ANDREA, IF AN WHEN PAROLED. FERRERO STATES HE TOLD TONY D'ANDREA HE WOULD THINK IT OVER. LATER TONY D'ANDREA AND SAM SHAPIRO, ATTORNEY, CAME TO HIS OFFICE FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS RELATIVE TO EMPLOYING SUBJECT D'ANDREA. FERRERO AT THIS TIME AGREED TO HIRE SUBJECT D'ANDREA PROVIDED HE COULD PRODUCE ON THE SAME BASIS AS OTHER EMPLOYEES. FERRERO COULD NOT EXPLAIN WHY TONY D'ANDREA CAME TO HIM IN THE FIRST INSTANCE EXCEPT IT WAS GENERALLY KNOWN THAT HE, FERRERO, WAS LOOKING FOR MEN. FERRERO STATED THAT AFTER FILLING OUT EMPLOYMENT FORM FOR SUBJECT D'-ANDREA AND MAILING SAME TO WASHINGTON HE HAS NOT HEARD ANYTHING FURTHER FROM IT. TO DATE SUBJECT D'ANDREA HAS NOT REPORTED FOR WORK AT THE KRISPY KLEAN COMPANY. EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO CONTACT

REVEREND C. MARZANO, S. NANINI, JAMES LUPORI AND WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART, ATTORNEY, WITHOUT SUCCESS. HOWEVER, APPOINTMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH ALL OF THESE WITNESSES FOR SEPTEMBER TWENTY SIX. EFFORTS MADE TO LOCATE FRANCIS J. CURRY, JOLIET, ILLINOIS, ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR AND TWENTY FIVE. CURRY ATTEMPTING TO AVOID INTERVIEW UNTIL AFTER SEPTEMBER TWENTY NINE. CURRY TELEPHONED RESIDENT AGENT, JOLIET, REFUSED TO DISCLOSE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS BUT STATED HE WOULD BE AVAILABLE ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER TWENTY NINE'. CHICAGO HERALD AMERICAN TODAY REPORTS CONGRESSIONAL HEARING BEGAN HERE TODAY BEFORE CLARE HOFFMAN, CHAIRMAN. ALL PAROLEES PRESENT AT HEARING. HARRY A. ASH, FIRST WITNESS DENIED ASKING FOR GIOE'S FREEDOM, DENIED RECEIPT OF ANY MONEY IN CONNECTION WITH OBTAINING PAROLES, ADMITTED KNOWING GIOE SINCE NINETEEN FIFTEEN. STATED HE WAS REQUESTED BY SIDNEY KORSHAK TO GET IN THE CASE. ADMITTED WRITING OFFERING TO BE GIOE'S ADVISOR BUT SINCE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT ACCEPT HIM HE HAS NEVER ACTED AS SUCH.

// DANIEL M. LYONS, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL PAROLE BOARD, TESTIFIED THAT THE FBI IS MAKING AN EXTENDED INVESTIGATION AND A REPORT WOULD BE READY IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS. LYONS STATED THAT PAROLES WERE LEGAL AND NO EVIDENCE INDICATED THAT IRREGULARITIES EXISTED. WHEN ASKED TO REVEAL ENTIRE CONTENTS OF HIS FILES, LYONS STATED THAT SOME OF THE MATERIAL WAS SUCH THAT IT SHOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC AND AGREED TO SHOW ALL HIS FILES TO AN EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE. THIS SESSION IS TO MEET AT THE LASALLE HOTEL, CHICAGO, TONIGHT AT SEVEN PM. LYONS EXPECTS TO COMPLETE HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TOMORROW. REPRESENTATIVE RALPH CHURCH, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, PRESENT AS OBSERVER,

PAGE FIVE

QUESTIONED LYONS AND STATED QUOTE YOU ARE ONE OF THOSE WHO SHOULD BE IMPEACHED UNQUOTE. REPRESENTATIVE BUSBEY INFORMED PRESS COMMITTEE HE WANTS FBI FILES AND THAT MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER IS TO BE CALLED AS A WITNESS.

MC SWAIN

END ACK

1. Tamm & Rosen must make absolutely certain our inquiry is complete & thorough & expedited.

TWO COPIES WED 2. Prepare full & complete brief properly indexed in event I am called.

1d.

cc: Mr Rosen
Mr McCabe

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 25, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS

Remylet September 24, 1947. Inquiries in the office of Mr. VINCENT QUINN, of the Department, in an effort to locate the letter from McGREGOR to McGOHEY, dated April 9, 1947, revealed that a separate file is maintained in the office of McGREGOR in connection with this matter. This file was obtained, has been photostatted in its entirety and one photostatic copy is enclosed.

It is noted that BORIS KOSTELANETZ on July 9, 1946, submitted a memorandum regarding this case, "in view of my imminent departure from the employ of the Department of Justice". In this memorandum, KOSTELANETZ recommended the entering of nolle prosequi as to the mail fraud indictment against the subjects after April 30, 1947, and stated as his reason for selecting that date the fact that as of that date, two years will have passed since the rehearing of the denial of the petition for certiorari, which was denied April 30, 1945, this two year period being a period beyond which no motion may be made for a new trial based on new evidence.

Enclosure

cc Chicago

CEH:VIM
58-261

ENCLOSURE REFERRED FILE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED

58-2000-1494
IF IB II
15 DEC 20 1947

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DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5CL/CR

69 JAN 9 1948

58-2000-149X

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

36607

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 9-25-47

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

ATTENTION ASST DIR A. ROSEN.

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. RETEL FROM CHICAGO YESTERDAY. CONGRESSMAN THOMAS J. O'BRIEN STAYING WALDORF ASTORIA, WITH STATE DEPARTMENT.

HOTTEL

Bureau by messenger

JCN:VIM
58-261

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
SEP 25 11 41 AM '47
FEDERAL BUREAU OF JUSTICE

2/12/95 SP5 CL/CN

RECORDED & INDEXED

CC: Mr. McCabe

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15 DEC 20 1947

69 JAN 9 1948

36608

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 9-25-47

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

ATTENTION ASST DIR A. ROSEN

6

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REBULET SEPT. TWENTYTWO. HARRY COOPER ADVISED BALTIMORE OFFICE JOE ROGERS IN WITH QUOTE CHICAGO MOB UNQUOTE. ROGERS OPERATES ROGERS CORNER NIGHT CLUB EIGHTH AVE AND FIFTIETH, NYC, CAPTAIN OF WAITERS THERE ALWAYS KNOWS WHEREABOUTS. LOCATE ROGERS AND INTERVIEW PER LEAD FOR WFO REFERENCED LETTER.

HOTTEL

2/D/95 SP5 cu/cto

CEH:VIM
58-261

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&
INDEXED

58-2000-149X2

15 DEC 26 1947

69 JAN 9 1948

cc: Mr McCabe

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 25 1947

TELETYPE

36609

CCNF WASH AND WASH FLD 31 AND CHICAGO 1 FROM NEW YORK 25 11-45 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

PERSONAL ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REBULET SEPT. TWENTYSECOND LAST AND CHICAGO TEL SEPT. TWENTYFOURTH LAST. CONGRESSMEN THOMAS J. O-BRIEN AND JOHN J. ROONEY INTERVIEWED. BOTH ARE LEAVING NYC ON CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIVE TOUR OF EUROPE ABOARD HMS QUEEN MARY ON SEPT. TWENTYSIX, FORTYSEVEN. MR. O-BRIEN STATES HE RECALLS RECEIVING LETTER-SOME TIME AGO FROM JACK KEARNS, WHOM HE KNOWS BY REPUTE AS FIGHT PROMOTER BUT OF WHOM HE HAS NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE WHATSOEVER, REQUESTING VISIT WITH INCARCERATED PERSON OF WHOM HE LIKEWISE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE. HE STATED THAT ALTHOUGH KEARNS IS NOT IN HIS DISTRICT HE FORWARDED THE LETTER TO PROPER PRISON AUTHORITIES IN ROUTINE FASHION AS IS HIS CUSTOM IN SUCH MATTERS. HE STATED HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE WHATSOEVER OF COLONEL CHARLES BARRON. THE ONLY REASON HE RECALLS LETTER FROM KEARNS IS THAT IT WAS WRITTEN ON OVERSIZE PAPER WITH PRINTED BOXING FIGURES THEREON. HE VOLUNTEERED THAT, AS IS ALSO HIS CUSTOM, HE MADE NO SUGGESTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WHAT ACTION HE DESIRED TO BE TAKEN REGARDING KEARNS REQUEST. CONGRESSMAN O-BRIEN STATED NO FURTHER CONTACT WAS MADE BY KEARNS WITH HIS OFFICE IN THIS MATTER AND AFTER HIS FORWARDING THE LETTER IT WAS CLOSED ENTIRELY.

RECORDED 58-2000-1493
INDEXED

CONGRESSMAN ROONEY FORMER BROOKLYN ASST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY STATED HE CALLED MR. BENNETT OF BUREAU OF PRISONS IN JANUARY ON BEHALF OF A CONSTITUENT NAMED PARISE. HE STATED THERE ARE TWO PARISE BROTHERS NAMED GUS PARISE AND EDWARD "BUCK" PARISE BOTH OF WHOM WERE HELPFUL IN ELECTING HIM TO CONGRESS FROM A STRONGLY ITALIAN DOMINATED DISTRICT. HE CANNOT RECALL WHICH OF THESE BROTHERS MADE REQUEST. HE [redacted] PARISE BROTHERS IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR [redacted] b7D [redacted] WHOSE IDENTITY HE DESIRES TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. HE RECALLS PARISE ADVISING HIM THAT HE WANTED TO VISIT CAMPAGNA AT "DANBURY PRISON" BECAUSE THEY WERE "BOYHOOD FRIENDS." HE STATED THAT HE KNOWS NOTHING OF THE PARISE BACKGROUND, THAT THEY MIGHT HAVE POLICE RECORDS BUT AS FAR AS HE KNOWS THEY ARE BOTH "REGULAR GUYS." "BUCK" PARISE RUNS A BAR AND GRILL CALLED THE TOLL GATE TAVERN ON THIRTYNINTH STREET NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE IN BROOKLYN. GUS PARISE EMPLOYMENT UNKNOWN TO ROONEY. HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT CAMPAGNA-S BACKGROUND UNTIL MR. BENNETT EXPLAINED TO HIM THAT CAMPAGNA WAS A "BIG SHOT HOODLUM OUT OF CHICAGO." AT THE TIME OF THEIR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION MR. BENNETT TOLD ROONEY THAT CAMPAGNA WAS COMING UP FOR PAROLE AND PROBABLY WOULD NOT WANT ANY VISITORS. IN EXPLANATION OF THIS STATEMENT ROONEY DECLARED THAT MOST CONVICTS DISLIKE VISITORS WHEN THEY ARE UP FOR PAROLE SINCE THIS MIGHT ENTAIL ADDITIONAL INVESTI-

36611

GATION AND POSSIBLE DELAY. ROONEY STATED THAT WHEN HE LEARNED OF CAMPAGNA-S IDENTITY HE TOLD BENNETT TO "FORGET ABOUT IT." ROONEY RECALLS ADVISING PARISE BY LETTER THAT HE COULD DO NOTHING FOR HIM. HE WAS NEVER APPROACHED AGAIN IN THIS REGARD. ROONEY ADVISED THE ABOVE IS HIS RECOLLECTION BUT THAT HE HAD MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON FILE IN HIS WASHINGTON OFFICE. HE STATED THAT HE DESIRED TO COOPERATE AND THAT HIS SECRETARY GEORGE BUCHHEISTER, ONE FIVE NAUGHT NINE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC WOULD MAKE THE INFO ON FILE AVAILABLE ANYTIME AFTER TWELVE NOON, FRIDAY, SEPT. TWENTY-SIXTH, FORTYSEVEN. HE STATED THE PARISE BROTHERS ARE KNOWN TO BUCHHEISTER. THERE IS NO RECORD OF THE PARISE BROTHERS OR [redacted] IN NY DIVISION INDICES. ROONEY STATED HOWEVER [redacted] WAS ONCE UP ON [redacted] NO INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH THE PARISE BROTHERS UNTIL ADVICE IS RECEIVED FROM THE BUREAU. THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, IF BUREAU SO INSTRUCTS, WILL CONTACT BUCHHEISTER AND GET COMPLETE STORY ON PARISE BROTHERS. WILL ALSO FURNISH NEW YORK DIVISION WITH NAME OF PARISE BROTHER WHO REQUESTED VISIT TO CAMPAGNA.

b7D

SCHEIDT

Not necessary at this time, since never visited campagna for Mr Rosen

Tell WFO to do this at once

1/4 TWO COPIES WFO

END

NYC R-31 WA

Transmitted to Cgo

NYC R- RELAY FOR CGO WA

58714

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois

September 26, 1947

SAC, Kansas City

Re: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases;
CHARLES GIOE, with aliases;
PHILLIP D'ANDREA, with aliases;
PAUL DE LUCIA, with aliases;
JOHN ROSELLI, with aliases;
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS.

2/7/95 SP5C1/OS
361586

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the enclosed photostatic copies of the Bureau letter dated September 22, 1947 and resumes of background information on the five Subjects in this case.

It will be noted that on Page 3 of the enclosed letter it is requested that the Chicago Division interview Mr. D. L. YEAGLEY, Supervisor of Classification and Parole. It has been learned that Mr. YEAGLEY is the Supervisor of Classification and Parole at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

It is requested that Mr. YEAGLEY be interviewed after a review of the enclosed material. It is to be further noted that a report in this case is to be at the Bureau by September 29, 1947.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain
Special Agent in Charge

DEV:AW
58-194
cc: Bureau (AIR MAIL)

RECORDED 157-2000-150

Enclosure - 1

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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